MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1847.

VOL. 6.

TABLE.

WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER.

LLIAM J. BUCKMINSTER

ACRICULTURE.

ner now come to the last days of May following a cold April. A warm June will entable to farmers, though we should thoughtless complaining bitterly of hot

weather has its advantages as well as

Backward springs are favorable to fruits, in less danger from frosts than when the forth in the early part of May. Cool pare favorable to teams also, that have ave in April. Cool weather in May is the hay harvest than very hot weather. grown. the may be considerations in mind and impress worth more for planting than for pigs. sentiment that the weather, as well as hings out of our reach, is in better hands scople could place it, wise as we are. after the corn is up, and before hoeing it. the soil and send it off on the winds; and now softened to his liking.

The crow must be tried by jury, who will take

at least three several times before hay- he has food enough at home. It is had husbandry to let weeds get th cornstalks and spread pernicious seeds year. Plough and bou thoroughly and be in better condition for a succeed-

It is easier, too, to cover up the small weeds than to cut them up; for covered weeds weather is wet.

TREEs that were set this year should be become dry so as to prevent the shooting with earth to come in contact with the new has been prepared by the aid of the full leaf. than manures from the barn vard are.

a fine of ten dollars, is said to consist in the a married man. [New-

se of N. Crowell, No.
entered about 9 A. M.
entered about 9 A. M.
entered, and some silcut 10 o'clock, sams
enty B. Tappan, No.
entered, and two large

ght and Monday men back door, and seven broadcloths and shawi

, a young man named k of the measles, and ing successfully, was

Woman has been con-Court of Sessions

as found dead in his [Providence Journal.

is, he noticed a clums

declared he would not

at the speech from the

from his astonishment,

y ye hav'n't had yer

o yer are; for Jemmy

his having the oats, shed into the stable,

Billy had no oats this

he vows he ha'n't

, that when people words, they pretty

ppressive mood, and

replied the horse.

horses to a coach-

as must be attended to before the cattle too much. The experiment of trying ow slight a fence will answer is one of the ofitable that can be tried by the farmer. easily kept in inclosures that have low A single wall, 3 1-2 feet high, will be sufniumls that have not become unruly in

ace stands much stronger and longer when that holds the rails. A stone half as large head will be quite serviceable in preventing g of sharp posts that cannot well be kept oil alone. Stones thus placed sink parthe soil and soon become quite firm. , parsaips, sugar beets and mangel wurt-

te weeding that is in July, when we are as June much labor is saved of hand nests to become large. Vellow turnips may be sown as late as this earlier ones that often become hollow after sunset. [Editor. time of gathering.

orden it is prudent to sow at different ae. Pumpkins are often raised in cornhe seeds are dropped with the corn or

VAY WORK. After planting, the highway universally known that gravel is the for roads, whenever it can be found, annot be found handy by the wayside. k, from the side gutters, that is often to the middle of the road, would do more

the middle of the cornfield. king has become so fashionable, that pixed up to the very top of a hill. Surto know that vallies are to be raised, highway are more than little nuisances.

But some should be planted late, for late planting is sometimes best. None can tell which will give the largest harvest till they know what the weather will be; and as what is called "science" seldom unolds the future course of the winds and storms with orselves and try our luck.

Potatoes that are planted as late as the last of June often yield better than the early planted, because the weather happens to be favorable to them at a critical time in the formation of the tubers. In our climate potatoes suffer more for want of wet, at a certain stage of their growth, than other vegetables do. And the early planted stand the best chance on this score. But when July and August are more wet than June, the late plants stand the best chance.

We cannot doubt that the best formed and best sized potatoes are best for planting, as the natural tendency of such a course is to improve the form and the size; yet it often happens : half grown tubers produce as well as any; so a mean cow will sometimes have a noble calf.

One of our correspondents, a few weeks past, stated that his refuse potatoes, including rotten and small ones, gave him, one year, a better product than his picked tubers. We cannot account for this unless we may suppose, as some do, that unripe potatoes are better for planting than the ripe and full-

As potatoes are now very dear small ones may be

PROTECT THE BIRDS.

What birds? Would you protect the crow and as is now done and the work of weeding the hawk, that care more for carrion meat than for ences with June. Corn is benefited insects, and make it their business to wage war on ar dry lands, by a handful of ashes on the smaller tribes of birds that live upon the mis-Some of us apply these ashes as soon as chievous grubs and insects in your garden and fields: s planted and while the mark of the hoe is Let us see. The hawk does not stoop low enough wing where the seed is. This is the easi- to nab the small fry that infest our plants. He lives mode, but farmers generally put their on other birds and destroys their young in their nests. Let him be game for the shooters, and the sport of th among planted vegetables should be such as love to take life. But the crow, like men, red, for stirring kills the weeds and keeps does good and evil of the same day. He picks up ce more moist, in a dry summer, than it worms and grasshoppers, and for a dessert he pulls privise be. Weeds, too, suck up the moist- up little blades of corn just to get the seed that is

and been disturbed, also where they have into consideration all the circumstances of his case, yed as fast as they appeared, and you and award accordingly. The judge, in closing, will he difference. Yet many people plant po- be sure to remind the jury, that crows have been used the trunks of trees, just transplanted, known to pull up corn when there was plenty sown ts, which often die for want of moist- on the surface; and to destroy young birds in their nests, to carry to his own high palace. But the row never makes war for the mere glory, or when

CORRESPONDENCE.

TIMBER FOR FENCE .- OAK, CEDAR. Mg Entrog,-As I intend running about two hundred rods of fence the present year, between corn roots bare of fresh earth. We hold cots and potato roots know how deep to for fencing; whether oak or cedar! And at what skell as we can show them. Yet as the season would it be best to cut them! I would als stirring and to be made fresh on the sur- also ask what kind of medicine is best for cater better to throw a little fresh mould among pillars, as there are very many on my trees that stalks than to remove what now covers the are in immediate want of some powerful external application.

Yours respectfully, W. G.

ti P Cedar posts are very generally considered early; the earth about them must not be more durable than oak. As to the best time for cutting timber there is some doubt. Farmers are not stile rootlets. The surface must be often agreed, mechanics care but little about it, for they hat no weeds may be tempted to drain the are fond of rebuilding often, and scientific men have

This may be the reason why timber, cut in August, decays so soon.

June is as good a month as any, provided the bark is peeled off and the timber lies not in contact with the ground. The sap is thin in June, and the timber soon dries. Formerly it was thought, that winter was the time to cut timber; but experiments have shown that June is quite as good if not better. When the British troops evacuated Philadelphia and retired into New Jersey, they felled many trees on their retreat, and the timber proved to be most dut a boy may lift, is placed on each side of rable. This was in June, and the weather was exceedingly hot, as the patriots at the battle of Mor nouth, in New Jersey, found it to their cost. A few wood ashes around each post are excellent to prevent rot at the surface.

CATERPILLARS, HA! Take them as soon as they appear, which is just as soon as the leaf apsown from the first to the tenth of June. pears, and you kill them very rapidly, either with ion to sowing as late as the tenth is the thumb and finger-with the conical hair brush-or with a swab dipped in strong suds. You will need vote much time to tillage. By sow- to go the rounds two or three times if you suffer the

> The worms are all in their nests early in a cool morning; also at noon in a hot day, and at night

sakes, cucumbers, pumpkins and melons.

Soils. The attention of the public having been we bugs and the large squash bugs are fond called to the culture of this delicions fruit, and mils, and your first planting may avail noth-combers for pickles are sown as late as the acre, on upland soil; I proceed to give his mode of cultivation, as follows: "I select a piece of cold wet land that will keep moist through the the hills as late as the first of June.

year—remove the top soil to the depth of two inches; this prevents all grass or weeds from growing, and the plant will require no cultivation after they are set out. After the top was removed. I harrowed the ground smooth and should issue his notices. One day's labor and now is worth two days in October. It and set in the plants four inches apart. Some I set out on sods fourteen inches square, placed in holes a little below the surface. They all flour-ished far beyond my expectation: the first year they put forth runners three feet long, and vine was loaded with fruit. The plants can be set out from September to December, and from April to the last of June.
Yours, &c.,
B. G. Boswell.

Yours, &c., B. G. Bossel.

MAKING BUTTER. Mr. Wm. Merrifield, of or that vallies are to be raised.

Guilderland, who received a premium for butter from the New York State Agricultural Society, ay be filled, and every hill brought low."

1842, adopts the following mode for making the series the road two thirds of the way butter: In winter, the milk stands in the cellar are easily passed; but little narrow bars twelve hours; is then scalded over a slow fire to near boiling heat, the pans removed to the cellar; the cream only churned, which seldom requires more than five minutes to produce but-POTATO PLANTING.

Thave often recommended the early planting of the superior quality of Mr.

M.'s butter, having been using at my table for some days a sample made in the way described, and which is as high colored and nearly as rich as the best of June butter, though the cows were only fed with hay, and no coloring substance used. [Albany Cultivater.]



HORSE FLESH.

WE again present to our readers a cut of the English Farm Horse. We are not very much pleased with it, but it is the form that was sent over by Mr. Colman, and is probably a fair sample f what is preferred in England.

HORSES.

Causes. In order to clear our investigation of some difficulties, it will be necessary to show that there is not any peculiar predisposition to disease in the breeds of horses usually employed in heavy draught, nor to any particular and characteristic conformation of the animals, which, I think, can easily be done. The coach-horse, and draught horses are now very frequently bred from the same mare, and the breeds are so completely crossed and intermixed, that further than form and capability, with a sufficient degree of blood in the case of the coach horse, they have lost their distinctive breeds. The horses employed in the cultivation of light soils, which the introduction of turnip-culture has so much extended, has caused the coach horse and draught horse to assimilate very closely. The peculiar characteristics of the old Suffolk breed, are lost in the continual crosses which have taken place to obtain more speed, and the farm horses generally, perhaps with the exception of those used on very heavy soils, are partaking much of the character of the coach horses of animals have of late years been held in requisition for light work, to sait the rapid communication which our commerce demands, still so much intermixture has taken place in the diseases. The horses required for fast work must have a capacious chest, to admit of the character of the coach horses of the coach decrease of the coach horses of the coach borse and draught horse to assimilate very closely. The peculiar characteristics of the old Suffolk breed, and the inflammation increased, and death follows. The horse of heavy work, too, is fonger exposed to the inclemencies of the weather than the animal of light work. In the former, and the inflammation increased, and death follows. The horse of heavy draught allowed to dry upon his back; the symptom has any connection with the predisposition to such diseases. The horses required for fast work must have a capacious chest, to admit of the character of the coach horse in the disease to which horses are e work must have a capacious chest, to admit of the rapid propulsion of the blood which his exertion demands; but the horse of heavy draught also is valuable for his depth and rotundity of chest, to enable him to perform the tremendous exertion which is occasionally required of him. There are two instances, however, where constitution peculiarities may predispose to the complaints in question. There are certain horses denominated "washy," or horses in which the space between the last false rib and the hip bone is wide; in the language of the jockey, when he is not "well ribbed home;" such are known to be liable to diseases of the bowels when put to extra exertion,—but upon is natural moisture. The best mode to keep is and light, and to afford support to the tree and light, and to afford support to the tree of winds is, to pack around the trunk coarse of cheap old hay or straw, with stones to keep on the cheap old hay or straw, with stones to keep old hay or straw, with stones to

powerful exertion; the farm horse—the animal of long and steady exertion, to gripes, inflammaof long and steady exertion, to gripes, inhammation of the bowels, and stomach staggers—results, as I shall presently show, of a management unsuited to the character of the labor we require from them. The stomach of the horse is remarkably small:—smaller in proportion to lies ize, and the quantity of food he requires, under the contrary circumstance, we shall find a striking difference as respects the labor and other domestic animal. Nature intends han any other donestic animal. Nature intends or him a supply of nutritious food, and that at hort intervals; wherein he materially differs short intervals; wherein he materially differs from the ox, whose capacious stomach will contain food which will not be digested for hours. The post horse, the hunter, and the carriage horse, have food of the most nutritious description, and the time during which they are worked is necessarily short, owing to the extreme exertion required; they return to their food, and although their appetite may for a time be impaired, and their stomach and bowels affected by the general debility of the system, yet they recover their tone, as soon as the rest of the frame admits of their taking food. The farmer's horse, a few of which may be mown off, and given to and hungry, the horse returns, and his rack is plentifully supplied, and a good feed of corn given him, and he is left to himself; he eats voraciously, half masticates his food, loads his debilitated stomach, and his digestive organs are weakened, and permanently injured. This course is repeated,—a habit of voracity is acquired, and at no very remote period the food lodges and obstructs the pyloric orifice (the passage from the stomach to the bowels,) fermentation ensues,—gas is evolved, the atomach distended; he grows sluggish and sleepy—drops his head upon his manger: or he is delirious, and evinces that the sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain has excited the latter organ; he rolls, paws, and is seized with convulsions; at length he expires, and he has died of stomach staggers. If the previous history of the horse is examined, it is probable that he has been subject to gripes; thus showing, not only the connection between the common management of farm work horses, and diseases of the organs of digestion and excretion, but between the two latter. The half-masticated food has irritated the bowels, extra exertion of the muscles has been required to propel the dung to the rectum, and cholic or cramp (spasms) of the tore the animal's mouth and nose, by a string, which should be moved which he has hinished his feed. To prevent the effects of the wet upon the skin, an unexpensive glazed cloth may be thrown over the horses' backs, and secured to the collar and traces. This may be found, that when it is once begun, it will be considered no more trouble than carrying the connection between the simple the hardess is prevented the trouble amounts to nothing. To counteract as much as possible any abusits of greedy feeding which the lorse may have acquired, his corn should be mixed with chopped straw, or chopped clover, which will secure its proper mastication, and prevent many troublesome complaints, as well as render all the nutrition of the food available. These may be substituted by an admix-ture of

INFLAMMATORY COMPLAINTS OF dued; but he died of stomach staggers. The same stable, then so often subject to diseases, is HORSES.

A PRIZE ESSAY, BY M. M. MILBURN.

CAUSES. In order to clear our investigation of some difficulties, it will be necessary to show

The post horse, and such as are required to perform fast work, are more liable to attacks of diseases of the brain, the nerves, and the lungs, simply because their work consists of rapid and powerful exercise. The form home was a powerful exercise, the form home was a powerful exercise. there is no necessity of depriving the animal so long of food. No horse should work more than five or six hours without a bait. If we examine the history of the stables of large farmers, whose health of the animals.

The case referred to above strikingly illus their tone, as soon as the rest of the frame admits of their taking food. The farmer's horse, on the contrary, has food of a less neurishing nature, his tack is filled with straw, or, at best, with clover;—the ploughman rises early, gives him a feed of corn, and leads him to his work, where he continues for except for the field, interfering with any crop, or wasting any time in carrying the horses to a distance. If the field be intended for summer-fallow, the where he continues for seven, eight, and even inchered for summer-fallow, the incheurs, and his whole day's work is comitted before he is allowed to sat. We do not present before he is allowed to nat. We do not ind the ox, worked under similar circumstances, so affected in the stomach and bowels, simply occause his capacious stomach, when filed, requires many hours to empty, while, as we have seen, it is different with the horse. Debilitated und hunger, the horse returns and his root is under the consists in securing a bag, under the consists in securing a bag, the constant of the consta might be applied to the farmer's horse, especially when carting. It consists in securing a bag, is obtaining supplied, and a good feed of corn iven him, and he is left to himself; he eats practously, half masticates his food, loads his exhibitated stomach, and his digestive organs are ballinged.

their food was chopped, and perhaps steamed; but on this aubject we have not sufficient data to determine it with accuracy.

Curr of the Diseases. The cure, it has ended in inflammation of the bowels. I remember a beautiful farm-house, which, owing to the distance of part of the farm to which he belonged from the buildings, was worked the long house described, and finished his day's work before his bait. He was constantly subject to attacks of the prince, which were auble by the altergrishness at deller that a staggers, which is distinguished from mad staggers. work before his bait. He was constantly sub-ject to attacks of the gripe, which were sub-by the sluggishness or dullness of the animal in

the first stage of the complaint; but from the sympathy between the stomach and brain, the former often ends in the symptoms of the latter. All the efforts of the practitioner must be to empty the stomach; it is often a finitlets attempt, but a powerful dose of castor-oil [1 1-2 lb] may be tried, as being rapid in its effects, and mollient to the hardened food in the stomach. Bleeding may also be useful, in prevening the delirium. In the early stage of the disease, a stomach pump may be used to wash the food from the stomach; but here an experienced practitioner alone will be able to do it. Gripes or cholic are, fortunately, generally more easily subdued; they are distinguished from inflammation of the bowels by the suddenness of their attack, the temporary relief from pain, and the relief obtained from exercise, the symptoms of the latter being directly contrary. Bleeding alone will frequently relieve the spasm, but I have known a very simple remedy used with almost general success. Goose fat, in the quantity of a pound or three quarters given warm, generally produces relief in a very short time, if accompanied by walking exercise. In severe cases, one conce of laudanum and a dram of powdered ginger, in a quart of warm ale, may be used with probable success.

Inflammation of the bowels is worse to cope with this gripes, and a farmer should never attempt to cure himself. He should call in the

Inflammation of the bowels is worse to cope with the gripes, and a farmer should never attempt to cure himself. He should call in the veterinary surgeon immediately. The disease may be distinguished by a colducas of the extremities; this at least indicates inflammation, or that the blood is determined to some local part, and the heaving of the animal's flanks, and his bowels, as well as their tenderness when touched, will indicate the seat of the inflammatory. The first object is to relieve the avatem.

In farmer, is well as their tenderness when touched, will indicate the seat of the inflammatory action. The first object is to relieve the avatem. ed, will indicate the seat of the inflammatory action. The first object is to relieve the system, and counteract the impetus of the blood; bleeding persevered in until the horse drops, is the only chance for saving his life. There is another principle in horse medicine which here will be called into vigorous action. No severe inflammation can take place in two contiguous parts of the system at the same time. To lessen the internal inflammation, the belly must be largely and powerfully blistered, and these are the two means for subduing the disease. No purgative medicine should be given, but the horse backed-raked, to prevent the formation of calculi, and a glyster administered in the form of onion broth. All stimulants must be avoided, as they are sure to act as poison to the animal In conclusion, I would impress upon the persons as they are sure to act as poison to the animal. In conclusion, I would impress upon the persons concerned, to aim at prevention, where their ef-forts will generally prove available, for they seldom are so in the curative process. [London

MILK-ITS PRODUCTION AND PROP-ERTIES.

There is no product of modern husbandry that better deserves the study of the farmer than that of Milk. It is the natural and most appropriate food for the young and growing bodies of the highest order of living beings. Milk is remarkable for holding in solution every element required by nature to form lean meat, tendon, bone, brain, nerves, hair, wool, and every other organized substance found in the body of man, or his domestic animals. When we compare the yield of this life-sustaining fluid, as drawn from the beat cows in civilized society, with that from the best cows in civilized society, with that afforded by the native wild cattle of California, or the unimproved breeds of Missouri and south-

from the best cows in civilized society, with that afforded by the native wild cattle of California, or the unimproved breeds of Missouri and southern Hinois, we witness a demonstration of the fact that, the natural secretion of milk can be vastly augmented by artificial means.

It is a practical question of great moment to determine whether human skill and science can farther improve the milk-forming capacity of the one million of cows now kept.in the State of New York. Can any available change be made, either in the breeding or feeding of these animals, by which any given quantity of grass, roots, or grain will yield more milk, more butter, and more cheese than it now does! Is it possible in the course of time to produce a milion of cows in this State all of which shall be as valuable for dairy purposes, as the one thousand best cows now kept in it!

That such a result can be accomplished, we

lion of cowe in this State all of which shall be as valuable for dairy purposes, as the one thousand best cows now kept in it?

That such a result can be accomplished, we entertain not a doubt. And were it accomplished, the net productive value of the cows of New York would be increased five-fold beyond what it now is. Let us suppose that the annual expense of keeping a cow is ten dollars, making the cost of a million ten millions of dollars. As a whole the coving in the control of the coverage of the coving a cow is ten dollars. As a whole the coving in the coverage of the coverage a whole, the capital invested in this property would yield a fair interest if the cows gave a nett profit of two dollars each. To yield this, of his invested find the cown must pay all expenses and one quart of milk a day for 200 days in a year, worth a cent a quart. If all the cows in the State could be made to nay all expenses and yield five damages, of milk a day for 200 days in a year, worth a cent a quart. If all the cows in the State could be made to pay all expenses and yield five quarts of milk a day surplus, where they now yield but one quart, it is plain the profits would be five times larger than they now are, so far as pounds of butter, cheese, pork, and other products of the dairy are concerned.

We make these preliminary remarks, because

We make these preliminary remarks, because armers are apt to forget that a cow which idelds from a given amount of forage consumed sumplifie evidence of the novelty of the invention and the right of recovery. Consequently whenever yields from a given amount of forage consumed only one quart of milk a day, over and above of the expense of her keep, is really worth only one fifth as much for dairy purposes, as she would be if her daily product was five quarts in-

stead of one surplus. It is not our present purpose to enter into the natter of breeding cows on scientific and physiological principles, in order to show how any race will be likely to grow better and, for many enerations to come, as it has already been im-roved for the production of milk, butter, and proved for the production of milk, butter, and cheese. It is the improvement of the quality, and an increase in the quantity of milk from cows already in hand, that now claim the attention of the reader. The writer has charge and the management of 50 cows belonging to the "Rochester Milk Company." Experience at this establishment has shown that steeping, or soaking cut corn stalks in boiling water, or other food for cows, greatly increases the secretion of milk. Carrots are regularly fed at least once a day to each cow. We intend to plant ten acres in carrots and five with sugar beets, for feeding cows this season. The company have six acres of winter rye sown for early feed by cutting the same. The cows are kept in a stable or yard day to each cow. We intend to plant ten acres in carrots and five with sugar beets, for feeding cows this season. The company have six acres of winter rye sown for early feed by cutting the same. The cows are kept in a stable or yard the year round. Major Stewart, who has had the control of the farming operations for the last three years, is confident that he has cut full eleven tons of dry corn fodder, from a single

well with the things that nature uses to make clover, and seeding thick, three heavy crops may be cut in a season. All ruminant natimals need a variety of food to preserve their systems in a healthy condition. Hence, a feed of clover, timothy, oats, peas, corn and cob meal cooked, brewer's grains, shorts, cornstalks, potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, pumpkins, &c., can be variously combined so as to suit the appetite or variously combined so as to suit the appetite or variously combined so as to suit the appetite or variously combined so as to suit the appetite or variously combined so as to suit the appetite or variously combined so as to suit the appetite or variously combined so as to suit the appetite of variously combined so as to suit the appetite of variously combined so as to suit the appetite of variously combined so as to suit the appetite of variously combined so as to suit the appetite of variously combined so as to suit the appetite of variously combined so as to suit the appetite of variously. The usual agricultural part of the report is omitted this year, not because the commissioner regards that matter as of no importance, for he urges the claims of this branch upon public attention with great zeal and ability. But inasmuch as Congress that matter as of no importance, for he urges the claims of this branch upon public attention with great zeal and ability. But inasmuch as Congress that matter as of no importance, for he urges the claims of this branch upon public attention with great zeal and ability. But inasmuch as Congress that matter as of no importance, for he urges the claims of this branch upon public attention of the annual agricultural report, he regarded it as an instruction not to prepare one. This branch surely claims of this branch appropriation for the annual agricultural report, he regarded it as an instruction not to prepare one. This branch surely claims of this branch appropriation for the annual agricultural report, he regarded it as an instruction not to prepare one. This br

oratory of the editor, show that two pounds of good milk contain as much dry matter, exclusive of water, as one pound of fresh beef steak. The latter usually has 25 per cent of cheese, butter, and milk 12 1-2 per cent of cheese, butter, and

The Early Cabbage Lettuce is the earliest; it roduces a moderately sized and very firm head; it is known among the Philadelphia market gar-deners as the "butter sallad". The Royal Cabbage Lettuce is a very large variety, dark green, with firm head, and with-

\$186,565,14

The commissioner recommends an important change in the law relative to patents, by which "in all suits brought by the patentee for the infringments of his invention, the letters patent securing his invention should be received by the courts trying the

Both these modifications seem to be required. sumptice evidence of the novelty of the invention and of the right of recovery. Consequently whenever the rights of patentees are infringed upon and suits brought to recover damages therefor, the defendant may go behind the record, enquire into the whole subject matter of the invention, and compet the former to prove before a jury the novelty of his improvement whenever and as often as the invader of his rights may choose to put him to that trouble. This imposes the burden on the patentee, and oftentimes his letters patent are in fact no benefit to him, but work as an injury. The design of granting letut work as an injury. The design of granting leters patent is to secure to the inventor a pecuniary

last three years, is confident that he has cut full eleven tons of dry corn fodder, from a single acre sown broadcast—the land of course is very rich. Oats and peas cut green are excellent for soiling, and on suitable land yield well. Clover mown, and half made into hay, is capital food for cows.

By keeping all animals off the field, manuring well with the things that nature uses to make clover, and seeding thick, three heavy crops may

of aseful matter in which every man, woman, and child of the country, and of the old world also, are interested. No document has been sought for more

valuable information touching the condition and progress of agriculture, may be obtained and disseminated. If there is any class that has claims on the Government, it is that on whose skill and industry we are dependant for bread. If the subject does not properly belong to the Patent Office, it might be connected with the Smithsonian Institute, which is now in the process of being completed. At any rate, in our judgment, the matter eminently deserves the attention of Congress, and it is gratifying to see the subject treated with oarnestness and ability by the Commissioner of Patents. [Eastern Argus.

No. 35.

MECHANIC ARTS.

FENCING.

Fencing forms an important and a troublesome item in the expenses and the labor of every farmer. Even among ourselves, where wood may be obtained for so little, the expense of procuring the materials and the time taken up in patting them together forms a heavy out-go from every farmer's purse. Every device which may render this less, is worthy of notice at least. We published in our last number the letter of a correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, who seems to be much pleased with a fence of iron wire, and we find that such fences are becoming quite common in England and Scotland. Encories are in operation in England and Scotland. Encories are in operation in Edinburgh and Glasgow for making the wire, &c., most proper for this species of barrier. Messers, Young, the manufacturers, have published a pamphlet, with descriptions of various kinds of gattes and fences and their cost. The following are outracts:

wrought from straining posts 13-8 inch square, every 75 yards, complete with screwed eye-bolts and nuts for straining the wires, and wrought iron intermediate uprights, 11-4 by 11-4 iron, every 8 feet, hav-

For horses, cattle and sheep, of No. 4 wire, 1s. 2d. per lineal yard. For cattle and sheep, No. 5 wire, 1s. 1d. per lin-

For cattle and sheep, No. 6 wire, 1s. per lineal

For sheep, No. 7 wire, 11d. per lineal yard. For sheep, No. 8 wire, 10d. per lineal yard. Same fences for wood uprights, 6 horizontal wires luding staples: For cattle and horses, of No. 4 wire, 7d. per lin-

For cattle and sheep, No. 5 wire, 6d. per lineal

For cattle and sheep, No. 6 wire, 5d. per lineal

For sneep, No. 7 wire, 4d. per lineal yard.

If to include one wrought iron straining pillar for every 75 yards, complete with screwed eye-holts, and nuts for straining the wires, 1d. per yard extra. These are the prices of materials "delivered free at Leith, Glasgow, Liverpool and Hull"—printed instructions, illustrated by wood cuts, accompanying each order, by which any laborer can readily erect the fences. According to the above prices, a fence designed or cattle and sheep, three and a half feet high, with

six horizontal wires, would cost, if of No. 5 wire, about \$1,50 per rod; if of No. 6 wire, about \$1,25 about \$1,50 per red; if of No. 6 wire, about \$1,25 per rod. Or the wires for the same kind of fence, for wood uprights or posts, including staples for fiastening the wires, about 67 cents per rod, if of No. 6 wire, and about 55 cents per rod, if of No. 6 wire. It may be as well to remark here, that No. 4 wire is a fourth of an inch in diameter, No. 8, three-six-teenths, and the other numbers regularly intermediate. What would be the cost of importing these fences we are unable to say; but could they not be manufactured at as low a cost in this country, expense of transportation, duties, &c., considered, as they could be imported? [South. Planter.

CHEAP PAINT. An Ontario farmer gives the following recipe for a cheap paint. He says he has tried it on brick, and prefers it to oil paint, and says it will last longer on rough siding of wood than oil paint will on plain siding of boards.

Take one bushel of unslacked lime, and slack it with cold water; when slacked add fifty

it with cold water; when slacked, add fifty pounds of Spanish whiting, seventeen pounds salt, and thirteen pounds sugar. Strain the mixture through a wire seive, and it will be fit for use, after reducing it with cold water. In order to give it a good color, three coats are necessary on brick and two on wood. It may be put on with a brush similar to whitewash. Each coat must have sufficient time to dry be

For painting inside walls, take as before, one bushel of unslacked lime, three pounds sugar, five pounds salt, and prepare as above. [Gen.

New MANUFACTORIES Four companies for the manufacture of cotton and woollen fabrics have been recently organized at Utica, the capitals of which vary from \$ 100,000 to \$ 300,000 One of them is already in operation. It has been found that steam is not only an economica active power, but a large contributor to the valits heating the building, and driving the machin-ery, it is used to dry, full, dye, and soften the fabrics, with the most perfect success. The team, after performing these various functions s condensed and transformed into the pures water, which is used in washing and cleansing the wool, to which it imparts great softness and lustre.

MERRIMACK TIMBER BUSINESS. Fiske & Norcross, of Lowell, have been em ploying all this winter about one lundred men-in cutting and driving timber in the vicinity of the White Mountains, south-east of Lafayette. They have now upwards of 30,000 timber logs scattered along in the Merrimack river, between Thornton and Concord. Those logs are to be brought to Lowell, where they will be sawed into lumber for building purposes, in the steam sawmill of Fiske & Norcross. The Merrituring towns which fringe the Merrimack.
[Lowell Courier.

To PREVENT FROTH RISING WHEN CHURN-ING. A lady says she had well nigh given up making butter this winter; for, as soon as she commenced churning, the froth would risc. try saleratus, which she did, and that proved effectual. [American Agriculturist.

PINE TREE CANKER WORM. We vesterday examined a tract of fifteen acres of young pines, the foliage of which was last summer entirely stripped off by the pine tree caterpillar or canker worm. In consequence of the loss of leaves no new wood was formed, and the trees are all dead

SLAVE PROPERTY IN KENTUCKY. A Ken uckian publishes a tabular statement of the Frankfort Commonwealth, which shows that while from the year 1841 to 1846 inclusive, the

Ice. During the months of March and April last past, Messrs. Gage, Hittinger & Co. loaded at their wharves in Charlestown, no less

SALIVA IN HORSES. This troublesome complaint is easily arrested by mixing a table spoonful of the flour of sulphur with the salt given them from time to time. There have been many speculations offered in regard to the cause or rigin of this disease, but none that appears to a perfectly satisfactory. Some attribute it to belia—others to bad hay, and others again to white clover. But whatever may be its origin of the twelve and a half parts of solid matter moreous and useful portion of our population, a 100 of milk as it comes from the cow, we that Congress should make some provision by which the comparative of the comparative o MESSAGE OF THE NEW GOV. OF MAINE. Gov. Dana has delivered his first message to the Legislature. He advocates the prosecution of the war sgainst Mexico, but he takes a decided stand against the extension of slavery in any new territory that may be acquired. He argues the constituti question extremely well; and shows the absurdity of the claim of the slave-holders to a moiety of the new territory, for their ruinous purposes-the extension of slavery beyond the fair guaranty of the

The Whigs ought to ponder on this part of Gov. Dana's Message, and learn that, while they are dullying for popularity, a rival may step into the Pool of Siloam before them, and secure all the advantages that may be derived from the troubled waters flowing from the war with Mexico.

The leading democratic papers of Maine approve of the sentiments of Gov. Dana, expressed as fol-

s, both foreign and domestic, disconnected with he question of slavery; although that question un fountedly had its influence upon individual minds doubtedly had its influence upon individual minds. The territory which we may acquire as indemnty for claims upon Mexico is free; shall it be made slave territory? The sentiment of the free States is profound, sincere—and almost universal, that the influence of slavery upon productive energy, is like the blight of mildew—that it is a moral and a social evil—that it does violence to the rights of man, as a thinking, reasoning and responsible being—that its existence in this territory will shat out from labor, because the freeman will not submit himlabor, because the freeman will not submit him-to the degradation which attaches to labor, exists. Influenced by such con-ree States will oppose the introduc-to the territory, which may be ac-

blood and treasure of all the States of the Chion, to become the joint property of all; to be held for the benefit of all. And they emphatically ask, "is it consistent with justice; is it consistent with equali-ty, that any portion of the partners, outnumbering another portion, shall oust them of this common property of theirs-shall pass any laws which shall be the citizens of other portions of the Union. in emigrating with their property to the territories

their position, is plausible, but is it sound ? leges, "of the cirizen of each State, is protection to the asso and control of his property; and the Constitution guaranties to the citizen of every other State, a full participation in that privilege—thus creating as perfect an equality of rights, as can possibly grow perfect an equality of rights, as can possibly grow therefore, of a slave State may remove with his stress into a free State, and there assert a claim founded upon the Constitution to protection in the sea and control of his slave property, with as much propriety as he can assert the same claim, founded upon joint ownership, in territories of the Union—

The SLAVERY QUESTION. The Cincinnation between six of fifty men, bave been visited, and to ninety three camps which could not be visited for want of time, a package of books and tracts have been sent. From 4.000 to lowing remarks on the slavery question, which are supposed to speak the language held by the Democrate of Ohio, on that point:

We do not wish to accept or recognize this issue, as it is put by the ultra factionists of the South,—regarding slavery as a political institution; to be extended or curtailed as may be Paid out during the year—
The one is as valid as the other. The former has have been asserted, and yet the anticipated denial for Colportage in the West and South, of the latter, is assumed as sufficient cause for dis-

A slave-holder emigrates to this territory, with his | For Publications, | For Publications, in 212 distinct A stave-holder emigrates to this territory, with his horses, his eattle, and his slaves. When he arrives there, he needs no law declaring that those horses and cattle are still his property; he may want law to protect him in their use and emjoyment, but not to protect his night. His right to acquire and possess property, is one of the inherent rights of man, independent of laws or constitutions. Not so with the right to his slaves, that is an unnatural, an artificial, a statute right; and when he voluntarily messes with atute right; and when he voluntarily passes with his slave to a territory, where the statute recognizing the right does not exist, then at once the right cease

Union to interfere, either directly, or through a ter-ritorial legislature, and create this unautural, this artificial right—restore the relation that had ceased to exist, of master and slave. If the government reto exist, of master and slave. If the government re-fuses to interfere, then slavery cannot exist. But is non-interference proscription of the slave holder and his property? a violation of his rights as a joint owner of the territory? Surely not! He goes there with the same rights as other men, but with a limit-ed, a defective title to his slave, which government is not! ound to perfect. The question then resolves used! into one of expediency and of humanity. And he free States may declare and act upon the decla-ation, without violating the rights of any other sec-

clavery where it does not exist.

The slave States regard slavery as a political institution, absolutely necessary with them, for the preservation of the two races, co-existent as they

States, they ask, shall have secared a majority in both branches of Congress, what protection have we against their aggressive policy? Can we rely epon their sense of justice? It is to be regretted that they have too much reason for propounding this question, and to tremble for the response, which the future may make. When they see parties organizing, and increasing at the north, with the open and izing, and increasing at the north, with the open and ed object of abolishing slavery at all hazardsthe Union with it if necessary, and denouncing the Constitution for its tolerance of slavery—when they Constitution for its tolerance of slavery—when they see candidates for office, commending themselves to public favor by the vehemence of their denunciations of the South, and reviling their opponent for possessing Southern sympathies—when they see the pulpit and the press, in concert, arraying the North against the South, exciting sectional prejudice and faming the South, exciting sectional prejudice and faming the flume of local jealousy, they may well ask, when our equality in the Senate is gone, what shall protect us from this aggressive spirit? And the freends of the country, and of humanity may ask, to, when this aggressive spirit shall have acquired strength to commence its work, what shall preserve the Chang.

and gave it a constitution and a name, accombe, and gave it a constitution and compromise, pitshed their work by concession and compromise. Who regrets their success! If they had carried into their deliberations the spirit of discord and jeainto their deliberations the spirit of discord and jea-lousy that now exists, who doubts that they must have failed? If that evil spirit would have surely prevented, it will as surely destroy. Concession and compromise were the price and the conditions of the Union. Who would withdraw the price, ab-rogate the conditions, and dissolve the Union? Upon concession and compromise, the Union rests; and he who disturbs the foundation from motives of sup-posed philanthropy, or of local interest, by violating conceded rights, on the one hand, or by asserting unfounded claims on the other, will receive the last-ing execrations of betrayed humanity. Maine, by the action of her State Government, and by her representation in Congress, should abide

and by her representation in Congress, should abide honestly and cheerfully, by the letter and spirit of the concessions of the Constitution; at the same time resisting firmly all demands for their enlarge-ment or extension. Her tone to the South should be—we know your rights and will sacredly regard them; leaving you to the quiet enjoyment of your "peculiar institution," until reflection, undisturbed by northern theests. n," until reflection, undisturbed to or aggression, shall lead you, the truthful conclusion, that what your "peculiar blessing," is in

et your peculiar curse. When the free States shall have uniformly adoptone, for the struggle to increase slave representa-na will cease to exist—then too, the friend of the ave will see effective action at the South take the, face of noisy declamation at the North, for his

The Matamoros Flag states that General Cushing has broken one of his own legs-not the log of a Mexican-while walking with a lady in the

A "Subscriber" wishes to know more about tevens's Patent for fence posts and fence, published hat the first page of last paper as from the Scientific never again clapse between the reception on the first page of last paper as from the Scientific American, and he wants to know where the said

American is published? the following:

The inventor is Capt. Joseph Stevens, of Northperland county, N. Y." These two letters mean New York, where the Scientific American is published. All that we know of the invention is what appears in the article quoted from the American.

EXTENSION OF THE FITCHBURG RAILROAD. We learn that preparations have already been made for the depot which is to be constructed in this city. A lot of wooden buildings on the wharf near Warren bridge were sold at auction on Monday. It is expected that the road will be extended into Boston ithin a few months.

The new Custom-house regulations went ato operation at Tampico on the first of May. The Commandant of Tampico receives, in addition to his regular pay as Colonel, \$200 per month.

We have had a number of days of very fin weather, and grass never looked more promising, though we have yet had but little rain since the

Thirty-eight hundred barrels of flour arved here by the Western Railroad on Tuesday.

Beverly has contributed \$1,042 in cash and clothing for the relief of the Irish.

ILF A ship called the Greenland, of 700 tons, was launched on Saturday at Newburyport.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The tenth number of "Chambers' Cyclope dis of English Literature" is published by Gould, era call the "sore shin," and producing insects Kendall & Lincoln. Among the authors from whom that have already wrought injury to the plant. On the river and low lands many planters have been compelled to plough up and replant their compelled to plough up and replant their Garrick, Johnson, Fielding, Sterne and Walpole territory will be acquired, if acquired at all, by the blood and treasure of all the States of the Union, to The extracts are connected by historical and biographical notes, with numerous engravings.

held its anniversary on Wednesday evening, the President, John Tappan, Esq., in the Chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr.
Blain of the Baptist Church. The following are extracts from the Report:

Results of the Year. Thirty two Colporteurs purious effect upon both cotton and corn, and the have been employed by this branch of the National related to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. One of the most important "privileges," of the citizen of each State, is protection in the use and control of his property; and the Constitution of aranties to the citizen of every other State.

grants, for Seamen, Navy, Army, Home Missionaries, Benevolent Socie-ties, Life Members, Life Directors, Humane Institutions, Patrons, and Indi-viduals,
We are indebted to the Trensury,
The number of volumes circulated durin

65,000 have been circulated among the families of policy they are withered

EMIGRATION.—On the subject of emigration, a late number of the Cork Southern Reporter says:

"The tide of emigration continues still to flow.

Notwithstanding the numbers who have already left us for the distant shores of America, crowds still press forward from all parts of the country to the city of Cork. Within the next few days ten vessels are advertised to sail, and yet the berths are not numerous enough for those who are anxious to leave the night before, more than five hundred treatment. The Quays are crowded with people consideration of the vast amount of had special means of information on the subject, are aware of information on the subject, are aware of the vast amount of business that passes over the rail roads, and especially over the Western and Worcester and Boston roads. Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning, we saw a train of about 70 frieght cars about starting from the depot for Boston, and on enquiry, we were surprised to learn, that, since sunset the night before, more than five hundred friends are the first before. sunset the night before, more than five hundred freight cars, had gone eastward, fully laden with pleting the preparations for their departure. We have had several conversations with parties about to leave their native country for another and, they trust, a better land, and we have, in almost every case, remarked, that the emigrations of this year, do not proceed from a deliberate and settled plan, but that the stock has been sold in Bosten at a fractive merchanise. case, remarked, that the enigrations of this year, do not exist.

The slave States regard slavery as a political incitiation, absolutely necessary with them, for the preservation of the two races, co-existent as they are in nearly equal numbers. This may be a perfect defence of slavery under such circumstances; and still it would fail to afford the slightest justifientian for the introduction of the two races in like equal numbers, into anoccuped territory, thus creating a necessity for the introduction of like political institutions for their preservation.

The south contend too, that this territory should become slave States, that the equality may be preserved which now exists in slave and free representation in the United States Senate. When the free states had estill the properties of a deep state of the present of necessity for the introduction of like political institations for their preservation.

The south contend too, that this territory should
become slave States, that the equality may be preserved which now exists in slave and free representation in the United States Senate. When the free
States, they ask, shall have secared a majority in
both branches of Congress, what protection have
we against their aggressive policy? Can we rely
upon their sense of justice? It is to be regretted
that they have too much reason for propounding this
that they have too much reason for propounding this
that they have too much reason for propounding this

"We don't know till we get there," was a constant
reply to our query as to what they intended to do
when they arrived at the American ports. In only
slight signs of life; and this morning hopes were enstates, they ask, shall have secared a majority in
grant had settled in his own mind whither he would
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when they arrived at the American ports. In only
is gift signs of life; and this morning hopes were entertained that he might recover. It is not to be
when they arrived at the American ports.

who has long been known as a sober and temperate man, and a friend to the cause, was found in Weststreet, near the market, yesterday, about half past one, perfectly drunk and helpless, lying on the public sidewalk. Officers Moulton and Kent, perceiving his situation, helped him up and with some difficulty got him. of that dangerous region-and it is a wo that he didn't-he would not have found his 2711 dollars, purse and gold repeater safe in his MAINE AND SLAVERY. The Eastern Argupockets this morning.

the saving of anything. The building was own ed by David Parmenter, and was not insured.

The Albany and Boaton Railroad is doing an unprecedented business in freighting just now. The great demand for flour for the Boston market, caused large purchases in Albany, and since Saturday morning week, from 20,000 to 25,000 bbls, have been sent over the Western road to this city. One hundred and fifty freight cars are sent off every day, all heavily laden with freight.

SHAMEFUL. From an article in the Van Baren (Ark.) Intelligencer, we gather that Col. Yell, and others who fell near him at Baena Vista, were robbed of considerable sums of money on the battle field, and it was with humiliating shame that paper has to say, the robbery of Col. Yell is fastened, by suspicion of the Western who fell near him at Baena Vista, were robbed of considerable sums of money on the battle field, and it was with humiliating shame that paper has to say, the robbery of Col. Yell is fastened, by suspicion of the Legislature.

long by 36 wide—is now in process of erection by Messrs. Bodman and Pierce, upon the spot lately occupied by Pierce's satingt factory in lately occupied by Pierce's satinet factory, in Williamsburg, which was burnt down last winter. The new factory is intended for the manufacture of satinet. [Northampton Herald.]

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA. The emigrant agent in Canada, received notice by the last steamer, that 10,616 immigrants were on their way to Quebec from the United Kingdom.

GAMBLERS AT LOWELL.—The City Marshal leg of a Mexican—while walking with a lady in the street after night fall—he stepped on a loose brick and was precipitated into a ditch.

SPECIE. The amount of specie brought by the engaged in gambling, at the Farmers' and Mechanica' Hotel, on Saturday evening.

SPECIE. The amount of specie brought by the engaged in gambling, at the Farmers' and Mechanica' Hotel, on Saturday evening.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE. It es from Europe, as after the lat of April, the

number of steamships running across the Atlan-tic, would be greatly increased.

The first ship of the New York Ocean Steam Navigation Company, the Washington, leaves New York, for Cowes and Bremen, on the lat She is 1800 tons, 240 feet on deck, 31 feet depth in hold; and has two engines of 1000 horse power each, 72 inch cylinders, with 10 feet stroke. She will cost ready for sea only \$250,000, which shows that she must have been built very economically. In the early part of 1848, there will be six-

In the early part of 1848, there will be sixteen steamships plying between this country and
Europe, as follows: The Cunard line, between
Boston and Liverpool, four steamers to sail semimonthly; the Cunard line between New York
and Liverpool four steamers, to sail semi-monthly, making a weekly communication between
Liverpool and Boston and New-York. The
steamers now being built for the New York line
are named the America, the Niagara, the Canada, the Europe. The New York and Southampton and Bremen line, four new steamers to
sail semi-monthly. The Washington, the first
of this line, which sails on the 1st. of June, has
a full list of passengers, and a good freight ena full list of passengers, and a good freight en-

The French line between Havre and New York, four government steamers, Chriatophe Columbe, Darien, Canada and Ulloa, built expressly for this line. They sail semi-monthly, and the first of the line is advertised to leave Havre the 1st of June next. Then we are to have the New York and Liverpool line of Amer-ican built steamers, four in number, to sail semiican built steamers, four in numbe monthly. [Newburyport Herald.

THE COMING CROPS. The Mobile Journal in referring to the prospects of the planters for the coming year, remarks that until within some ten days the general tenor of advices from the cour try was favorable, the stands for cotton and corn both being considered good. Since then, howboth being considered good. Since then, howevalent north winds have had an injurious grounds; and the uplands have also suffered in the same way, through to a limited extent. The crop is backward for the season, and should the prevailing cool weather continue much longer it must abridge the production. These remarks

to the growing crops, the accounts are far from satisfactory. The cold weather has had an intracts from the Report:

Results of the Year. Thirty two Colporteurs jurious effect upon both cotton and corn, and the

4,206 24 tion; to be extended or curtailed as may be 9,000 00 found necessary to preserve the balance of pow 2,000 00 er between the states. We regard the exemp tion of Oregon, and all other present free terri tory, from slavery, not only as a great measure of national policy, but of imperative duty. We would not touch that institution where it now exists, and is protected by the constitution, and the compromises made under that instrument. But having seen the deleterious, and indeed The number of volumes circulated during the year is 132,590, including 89,345 Sabbath Manual, 65 states in which it exists, it would be criminal, Family Libraries of 15 vols., and 31 Christian Liarthered, is 132,530, including 89,545 Sabbath Minnan, to salength which is sees with Pamily Libraries of 15 vols., and 31 Christian Libraries of 45 vols.

The whole number of Nos. 1 and 2 of the Sabwith just bath Manual circulated, is 110,000, of which about will exist of themselves, if by no act of national

not had special means of informs

THE ENEMY.

The N. Y. Tribune has the following:—

"A gentleman of respectability in this city, who has long been known as a sober and temperate man, and a friend to the course."

"A gentleman of respectability in this city, who has long been known as a sober and temperate man, and a friend to the course of the doubt not that the sexton managed the fifty nonnels.

Suffrage in Connecticut. An amendment the became sober. He were a splendid gold watch, and had in his pockets \$2711 in bank bills, beside loose silver in his purse. When the officers woke him he pulled out his money, as SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT. An amendmen if sahamed and desirous to compound for the po-sition he was found in. Had he fallen into the shands of the thieves and pocket book droppers ture, a majority of the votes of the people would der still have been necessary to ratify it.

MAINE AND SLAVERY. The Eastern Argus responds to sentiments of the Governor of Maine, as expressed in his message concerning the extension of slave territory, and adds, that "there cannot be any doubt but that public sentiment is fully up morning. The fire was discovered about half past three o'clock, when the mill was enveloped in flames; and it was entirely destroyed without the saving of anything. The building was owned by David Parmenter, and was not insured.

New Factory. A large factory—70 feet at the corner of Third and Cherry streets. A lical gentleman expressed an opinion that these of his death was starvation. [Philadel ory, in phia Ledger, 20th.

> Robbers and burglars are prowling about the neighboring towns. Two stores in Somerville were broken open a few nights since, but very little money or goods stolen.

The petition of C. S. Dunbar and others to the Legislature of Michigan, asking permission to 'ry many wives,' has been referred to the collect on internal improvements.

dered him insane. He kept a force for his own protection.

Maj. Gea. Scott was to leave Jalapa with Gen. Twiggs, for Puebla, in a few days.

A train six miles long left Vera Cruz on the Sth. Consisting of 400 wagous and 1000 pack mules.—They carried out half a million of specie. The escoat consisted of of 1000 men, half dragoons. Having received intelligence that an attempt would be made to capture the train, it was reinforced by the Maj. 5th and 7th Infantry, and the mounted howitzers under Col. Riley. The volunteer regiments on their return were called on to assist.

There had been fifty-five deaths among the volunteers at Vera Cruz within three weeks. The garrison was fully prepared to meet Santa Anna, should be see fit to make an attack.

Two deaths from vomito were reported at Vera Cruz on the 11th.

Dates from the city of Mexico to the 28th of April, received via Tampico, state that Santa Anna was at Orizaba on the 22d. He was exhibiting incredible energy in repairing the losses which he had sustained, and would soon be at the head of a considerable army. He was granting querilla permits, but was nuch straightened for want of funds. He

but was much straightened for want of funds. He had imposed a forced loan of \$16,000 upon Orizahad imposed a forced loan of \$16,000 upon Oriza-ba. Letters from him express much astonishment at the apathy of his countrymen. He earnessly en-treats them not to despair, nor treat with the ene-my, but to defend the capital to the last extremity,

dering bells.

A party of eleven diagoons had been attacked by a guerrilla party, near Vera Cruz, and seven killed, three wounded. They were pursued by Walker and his rifle company. There had been a few new cases of vomito at Vera Cruz.

The advices from the capital are to May 1.

Martial law had been proclaimed and the citizens were moving off in anticipation of the approach of the American gray under Gen Scut. All

following version of the attack upon the dragoons:—

A party of eleven dragoons, encamped at Santa Fe, near Vera Cruz, were attacked by guerrillas. The dragoons were all sleeping but the sentinel. His gun missed fire, and before he could give the alarm he was cut down. The Mexicans then rushed on the dragoons just as they were arousing. A severe conflict ensued, and seven of the dragoons were killed. All the rest but one were wounded. When the tidings reached Vera Cruz a detachment of Capt. Walker's rifles were sent out in pursuit.

New York, May 26th, 8 P. M. From the south there is nothing new but details from the army. The bill, thus affirming the validity of the sale.

there is nothing new but details from the army. The Mexicans had evacuated Puebla. A spy had returned from the city of Mexico, and stated that there were 2000 troops there, and none upon this side of if the decree had been sustained. [Charleston

. Quitman marched on the 7th of May from Mercury.

days.

Letters from Tampico, received at New Orleans,
Letters from Tampico, received at New Orleans,
state that the British minister had been requested
to bring about an arrangement with the United
States.

EMIGRATION FOR UREGON.—A letter from
St. Joseph, Mo., dated May 7, to the St. Louis
Republican, has the following particulars of the
rush of emigration to Oregon:

The town is crowded with emigrants for Ore-

netic—morning papers.

From Santa Fe. News from Santa Fe to the 19th of April has been received at St. Louis. Matters remain about the same as at last dates. Sickness was very prevalent, and deaths occurred every day. There were upwards of three hand the rest fall and the same as the rest fall and the rest of the past fall and the rest of the past fall and the rest of the rest fall and the rest fall and the rest of the res netic-morning papers.

red every day. There were upwards of three hundred graves made during the past fall and winter. The Superior Court for the District of Taos was still in session for the trial of the rebels. Six men, as has been stated, had been tried and were hung; and twelve more had been found guilty, and condemned to the same fate.

A large number of Camaneche Indians were assembled at the crossing of the Arkansas, threatening to kill and rob every American attempting to pass there. A fort in progress of erection there, before this company cane in, was attacked, and all the mules taken, in open daylight, and before the eyes of sixty or seventy men. The Indians were also killing their oxen, without resistance.

seventy men. The Indians were also killing their oxen, without resistance.

The Cost of Glory. From an account of the battle of Cerro Gordo, in the Jalapa Star, we extract the following:

"Capt. Robert's company (A) went into action with 41 officers and men. His position was most exposed, being within the range of grape, canister and round shot of all the works and the muskerry of the principal height; of the 41, 24 were left dead and wounded on the field. Every officer except himself was struck and First Lieut Ewell was killed. Not an instance, however, of scattering or hesitation was known among his men, and through showers of every kind of shot they moved on and kept position with the coolness and precision of men on drill. Probably in the history of arms not one instance is recorded where men were kept in order under destruction and carnage so terrible. Those left unbut were where men were kept in order under destruction and carnage so terrible. Those left unhurt were unable to carry off the wounded." se left unhurt were

FOR SANTA FE. We understand that Lieut. FOR SANTA FE. We understand that Lieut.
Love, United States dragoons, leaves this city
this morning, with about fifty dragoons, for Fort
Leavenworth. From that point, with the remainder of his company, as an escort to a large
number of provision wagons, and \$300,000 in
Specie, he will immediately proceed to Santa Fe.
[St. Louis Republican, May 16.

FROM VERA CRUE.—The Steamer Fashion has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz with Gen-Fatterson, and other officers who were wounded at the battle of Cerro Gordo.

Several regiments of volunteers whose terms of service had expired, were at Vera Cruz, on their way home.

Gen. Worth was expected to be in Puebla on the 17th of May. No resistance was anticipated.

The American army would reach the city of Mexico with greatly diminished numbers, owing to the return of volunteers, and the number of soldiers which it would be required to garrison Jalapa, Petho Section of the section of the usual green pasturage of the season, and the prices of all kinds of market-

return of volunteers, and the number of soldiers which it would be required to garrison Jalapa, Portote and Puebla. About six thousand strong will probably enter the city.

The guerillas give less trouble than was anticipated, although all stragglers are cut off and murdered.

Gen. Shields continued to improve, and his recovery was certain.

A letter received at Jalapa on the 11th states that affairs at the capital were growing worse, and that anarchy and confusion reigned.

Santa Anna threatened to attack Vera Crux. It was believed by some that his late reverses had rendered him insane. He kept a force for his own protection.

Mai. Gen. Scott was to leave Jalapa with Gen.

CROPS IN OHIO.—The State Journal says

and Miami, authorizes us to say that the Wheat crops look fine and promise a full average yield—with an ordinary senson from now until harmstial upon Canalizo, and denounce the proprietors of haciendas for selling grain to Gen. Scott.

A general aumesty had been declared for all political offences.

The Mexicans had commenced casting cannon at Toluca, for which purpose the clergy were surrented for the following propose the clergy were surrented by the followin lering bells.

Miguel Oribe, Curate, was raising a gaerilla corps, and pledged death to all Anglo-Americans who fell at least be an average yield in Ohio, and perhaps more. [Plaindcaler, Cleveland, May 20.]

Letters from San Luis state that the Mexican government believed at the state of the State. From all that we can learn, there will at least be an average yield in Ohio, and perhaps more. [Plaindcaler, Cleveland, May 20.]

Letters from San Luis state that the Mexican government had issued a decree calling upon every citizen to take up arms. There were 4000 troops in that city.

It was reported that Gen. Taylor commenced his advance on the 1st of May. [Doubtful.]

The Season and Crops.—The backwardness of the season is the source of universal remark in New England. Farther South and West less complaint is made. The crop of Wheat in Ohio and Maryland promises a full average, while the Editor of the United States Gazette, while the Editor of the United States Gazette, From Mexico. Advices from vera Cruz to the 14th inst. have been received. There was no further news from General Scott's advance party.

A party of eleven diagoons had been attacked. A party of eleven diagoons had been attacked. Newburyport Herald has the following upon the Newburyport Herald has the following upon the property of t who has been travelling in the interior of Penn-

of the American army under Gen. Scott. All cefforts to obtain peace were denounced. Swarms of robbers infest the country everywhere.

The New York papers of yesterday contain advices from Vera Cruz to the 14th, and give the following version of the attack upon the diameter of the debtor time was given forms the December, 1838, to January 4, 1842; when, after full notice, the stock was sold in open market by a broker, and bid off at the full market price, by the president of the bank who ken and worthless Globe Bank, of Bangor altered to Pacific Bank, Nantucket, are in circulation.

EMIGRATION FOR OREGON .- A letter fro

tates.

Com. Perry sailed from Vera Croz on the 10th, pon a private expedition, supposed for Sisal and of three hundred wagons have crossed at this Campeachy.

Consul Trist arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th, had an interview with Com. Perry, and left on the 8th for Gen. Scott's headquarters.

The army were healthy.

Corcoran & Riggs of Washington, brokers, have given \$5000 to the Irish Relief Committee. [Magnetic—norning papers.]

If three hundred wagons have crossed at this place, and more are crossing daily. A company of one hundred wagons from Illinois will be here to morrow. From present appearances, I should not be surprised if five hundred wagons crossed the Missouri at St. Joseph. A large number are also crossing at Iowa Point. It is impossible, at this time, to make an estimate of the number that will cross here and at the crossing daily.

ILLNESS OF MR. WEESTER. We learn from REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. SCOTT. We learn that a large portion of the new levies that were intended for Gen. Taylor, have been ordered to join Gen. Scott, and that only three infantry regiments (one of which is the 16th.) and the 3d return to the North, and he authorizes the Chronicle to say that as second as recovered he controlled. dragoons will be sent to Gen. Taylor. That of the North, and he authorizes the dragoons will be sent to Gen. Taylor. That portion of the 16th Infantry under Lt. Col. Webb, now encamped at Carrollton, will embark to-day for the Rio Grande. [New Orleans Bulletin, of 15th.

For Santa Fr. We understand that Lieut. mence the homeward journey immed

RAIN. A letter from Baltimore of the 24th, says:

"After a drought of fifty six days, scarcely any rain having fallen during that time, we were yesterday blessed with a glorious outpouring from above, continuing steadily on for some fifteen hours. The effect of it is visible on everything animate and in-animate this morning."

and a large building is immediately to be erected there, to which the sick emigrants are to be removed from South Boston. Dr. Moriarty has been appointed superintending physician of the establishment. The pilots are ordered to anchor every vessel bringing emigrant passengers off the south side of Deer Island, where they are to be examined by the port physician, Dr. Smith, and the agent for alien passengers, Mr. Bailey. [Adv.

RELIEF TO IRISH AND AMERICAN POOR.—
Flour was quoted, May 5th 1847, at Liverpool, England, at \$8,75 per bbl; it is now selling (May 27) in Boston, at \$10 per bbl. Now my proposition is, to relieve the suffering poor of both countries by selling the flour now purchased for the suffering Irish, at the high American price of \$10, and remit the funds to England, where flour can be purchased at \$8,75—let the difference of \$1,25, the gain in exchange, the freight, insurance, and other expenses. \$8,75—let the difference of \$1,20, the gain in exchange, the freight, insurance, and other expenses, go to the relief of the American poor, who are now suffering from the high price of flour. This plan will furnish the poor Irish with flour at \$8,75, instead of 10 per bbl, and give a large sum to the American poor, to meet the high price of \$10 per bbl.—which they are obliged now to pay, or to go without bread.

A CONTRIBUTOR TO IRISH SUFFERERS.

THE MACEDONIAN. The Journal of Commerce says: "We understand that the Boston Relief Committee have determined to fill up this seel. They have \$50,000 yet at their com-ind, which will be expended here in the pur-ase of freight. Officers for the ship will also sent on from Boston to fill up the vacancies The pledge given by Capt. Forbes, of the Jamestown, to the Irish Committee, that the Macedonian would soon follow him, is doubtless considered binding upon the honor of Boston and the frigate will certainly be despatched. She will probably sail early next week."

COMING HOME. The Vera Cruz Eagle of May 12, announces the arrival of more than seven regiments of volunteers, on their way home, viz., the Tennessee cavalry, the lst and 2d Tennessee infantry, the 3d and 4th Illinois, the Georgia and Alabama regiments of infantry, and one independent company of Kentucky volunteers. They belong to the twelve months service, and have seen enough of the war. Telegraphic accounts state that the remains of these reciments reached New Otleans on the 20th. regiments reached New Orleans on the 20th.

SOMETHING NEW. It is reported that a liter ary gentleman of New York, is preparing a work for the press, to be called "American Journals and Journalists." It is to prefaced by a history of Journalism in the United States, and will contain biographical sketches of the most prominent editors, past and present, with criticisms on their style, and extracts from their pa-pers. We hope the "literary gentleman" al-luded to, has been an editor himself and especially of a daily paper. [Transcript.

raised Missouri companies, having gone on board a steamer at St. Louis, a guard was set to prevent the men from going ashore. One volunteer, a little intoxicated, passed out, and on the sentown try's refusing to let him go on board again without a pass, an altercation arose and the sentry run his bayonet through the body of the recruit. The wound was declared mortal.

RIOT. A mob from Astoria destroyed the buildings opposite Blackwell's Island about 12 el.
o'clock last night, known as the Long Island
Farms, because they had been leased to the Commissioners on Immigration as hospitals for sick
immigrants. The buildings, which were only about ten years old, were worth \$40,000

The latest accounts from the city of Mexico e the 1st. The City was under martial law, and the citizens were moving away.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION. By an explosion in the Potts mines occasioned by fire-damp, one man was killed and two seriously wounded. ALTERED BILLS. Five dollar hills of the bro-

MARRIAGES

In this city, Mr Daniel Hitchings, Jr to Miss Clarissa S. 27th inst, by Rev Mr Sanford, of East Bridgewater. Mr erus Alger, of West Bridgewater, to Miss Sarah Hayant Briogewater.

Boston, Mr Gains Allen to Miss Octavia J, daugh30 shs Old Colony Railroad, 22 a3 per ct adv.

Morrill Colo. 25th inst, M. Olcott Barry, of Boston, to f. 25th 1884, M. Orcott Barry, or Daston, to thington.

Mr Avery W. Gilbert, Esq. of New Brainizar H. Wetherbee.

Ibiridge, 20th 1884, Mr John Locke to Miss paon.

Mr Wm H. Holl, of Sudbury, to Miss Mary

er, 25th 1884, Mr James M. Leonard, of B.to
M. Bassett; Mr Mertoun C. Bryant, of Low
tolline Bassett.

6 do Nashua & Lowell Raitrond, (19 oft, 28 act

10 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$93 per sh.

10 do Nashua & Lowell Raitrond, (19 oft, 28 act

10 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

11 do Manchester Mills, par.

9 do Boston Bank, (par \$500) 70 per ct.

12 do City Bank, \$995 per sh.

13 do City Bank, \$995 per sh.

14 do Granite Bank, \$995 per sh.

15 do Nashua & Lowell Raitrond, (19 oft, 28 act)

16 do Nashua & Lowell Raitrond, (19 oft, 28 act)

17 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

18 do Nashua & Lowell Raitrond, (19 oft, 28 act)

19 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

10 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

10 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

20 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

21 do Garante Bank, (19 oft, 28 act)

22 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

23 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

24 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

25 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

26 do Nashua & Lowell Raitrond, (19 oft, 28 act)

26 do Nashua & Lowell Raitrond, (19 oft, 28 act)

27 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

28 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

29 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

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29 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

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20 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

21 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

22 do Cheshire Rait oad, \$936 per sh.

23 do Cheshire Honr. (1997) Hong Williams M. Leonard, of B. to annu M. Bassett; Mr Mertoun C. Bryant, of Low-law Caroline Bassett. (1997) Hong Mr. Mr. James Walker to Miss Mary Ann 81-10

nonds.
In Lynn, Mr James Winch to Miss Sarah Malis, both of doston; Mr George W. Badger, of Boston, to Miss Mary A.

NEW Sprague, of Lyon.
In Northboro', 18th inst, Mr Elisha Tower of Boston, to Miss Lucy A. Fay.
In Ambrest, 18th inst, Rev J. B. Temple, of Whately, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr A aron Beiden; same day, James Mary, daughter of Mr A aron Beiden; same day, James fering. Sales of only a few small parbels for expert John Dickinson, Jr.
In Lenox, Mr John N. Pike, of Ware, to Miss Lucy Bishop.

NEW Market, 18th inst, Mr Elisha Tower of Boston, to the week.] Sperm—The market remains quiet, is the week.]

ishop. In Wcreester, 15th inst, Mr Wm I. Benson to Miss Loui-a Cole; 18th inst, Mr John W. Corbin, of Boston, to Miss Mary S. Adems, of Barre.
In Lunenburg, Mr Edward J. Crossman, of Shirley Village, to Miss Susan E. Conant. to Miss Susan E. Conant.

Bangor, 19th isut, Charles Hayward, Esq. Mayor of ity, to Miss Amanda M. Leelle.

Butter, tump, fb. .. 2000... 28 | Do. Weat'n, tb. Cheese, neew...

Do. tub, \$\psi\$ tb. .. 1600... 28 | Lard, best, \$\psi\$ to Do. Weat'n, kg. Cheese, neew...

rockett, 36. 23d inst, Dr Frederick A. Eddy, 31. In Bomerville, 21st inst, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr Nath'l

g, 22. 1 Dedham, Mr Joseph Howe, 79. 1 Abington, 25d Inst, Capt Thomas Hont, 76. 1 Haverhill, 25th Inst, Mrs Huldah Batchelde wburyport, Alfred Osgood, 74. oro', Sarah Elizabeth, youngest child of Dr J.

of sch Maria, of Baltimore, 25.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THIS CITY for the week ending May 22d 56; Males, 29; Females, 27; Stillborn 7. Causes: consumption 9; typhus fever 10; lung do 2; scarlet do 1; infantile 1; paralysis 2; heenorrhage 1; diarrhora 2; erwspielas 2; nopplexy 1; infammation of the bowels 1; disease of the brain 1; do bowels 1; hooping cough 4; accidental 1; pleurisy 1; delirium tremens 1; old age 1; marasmus 4; dropsy 1; do on brain 1; childhed 2; cholera infantum 1; small pox 1; coupuls 1; croup 1.

Under 5 yrs 18; between 5 and twenty yrs 8; be 1; tween 20 and 40 yrs 17; between 40 and 60 yrs 9; over 60 yrs 4.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. [For the week commencing May 30.]

{ Days of the Week. } { Sun Rises. } { Sun Rises } { Length of Days. \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 27 \\ 4 & 26 \\ 7 & 30 \\ 6 & 52 \\ 4 & 25 \\ 7 & 30 \\ 6 & 52 \\ 7 & 30 \\ 6 & 52 \\ 7 & 30 \\ 6 & 52 \\ 7 & 30 \\ 10 & 25 \\ 4 & 25 \\ 7 & 31 \\ 4 & 24 \\ 7 & 33 \\ 7 & 33 \\ 11 & 42 \\ 7 & 33 \\ 11 & 42 \\ 7 & 33 \\ 11 & 42 \\ 11

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—There is a good demand for the trade.— Sales are making of Pots at 5a54c, and Pearls at 64c per lb.

COAL—A large number of cargoes of Pictou have arrived since our last; a considerable portion of which is fine, for smiths' use. There have been sales of several cargoes at 7 50 per chalcron, cash. Anthracite continues in good demand at \$S per ton, cash, by retail.

Do., dry hide... 2002. 24 East'n slaught's Do., dry hide... 2002. 25 LIME.

HIDES—There are but few in the market. Sales of 75 hales Calcutta Cow at 90cal 10 each, 6 mos.

HOPS—Small sales are making to the trade at 888 to per lb, cash.

WOOL.

Saxony ff'ce, tb. 45@...50 Com. to † t'ool. 100. prime ... 45@...50 Lambs, super ... 100. lambs ... 46@...50 Lo. lambs ... 46@...50 Lo. lambs ... 46@...50 Do. lat quality. 200. lambs ... 46@...50 Do. lat quality. 200. 24 do......

LIME—Sales of 3000 casks Thomaston for S. markets at 70c per eask, cash

METALS—Sheathing Copper is at 234c; veilow Sheathing Metal at In Iron there have been sales of Sc at 333: 100 tons do, Gartaherrie I Glengarnock, S31 per ton, 6 m scarce, little or none in first bands scarce, little or none in first bands. Smi been made by retail at 4½c, now held a cash. For Nails, there is a very active de 4½c per lb, 6 mos, and large engagements advance of the manufacture. Sale of 250 Tin at 23c per lb, 6 mos.

MOLASSES-The stock is now there is a better feeling in the market. The saprise about 2500 hhds Cuba sweet at 20221c. 127a28c: Cientiegos Mascovado, 29a,30c: sour, tilling, 19c per gallon, 6 mos: 500 hhds Tru about 28c, exact price not made public; parcel nas sweet, to the trade, at 28c per gal, 6 mos firm, with an upward tendency. PROVISIONS-There has been a

Price Islands—There has been a ve-for the trade, but there have been no la Prices continue firm. Sales of extra \$21, Clear 20, Mess 18, and Prime 14, mos. Beef sells moderately at 13 50a14 for Western Mess. Lard is in good deep per lb, 4 mos. Hams sell quick at 11c Butter and Cheese are in good demand, a SUGAR-There has been rather paet week. The sales comprise : brown and yellow, at 6½ a7½, an prime pellow at 8c: 60 hhds Cuba do Sugua Muscovado, 62c per ll. 6 Sugua Muscovado, 6%c per la TALLOW-Sales of 12,000

WOOL.—There is a fair demand for domestic fleer at quoted prices. We hear of no sales of foreign.

By Horatio Harris & Co-Coffee-10 bags St Do

By Foratio Flaring & Co-Collection lags St. Doingo, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) per Bb, cash.

Roll Brimstone—25 casks, \$1.80 per 100 lbs, cash.

Figs—250 drums Smyrna, \$\frac{1}{2}\) set 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) cosh.

Raisine—10 casks Smyrna, \$\frac{1}{2}\) per Bb, cash.

Sal Soda—60 casks English, \$2.50a2 S0 per 100 lbs

By John Tyler-Lard-700 kegs 30 bbls Ohio Leaf. 9ac per lb, 4 mos. Molasses-14 hhds Mansanilla, poor, 20ac per pl

ash.
Mess Beef—8 bbls, \$9 25 per bbl, cash.
White Pea Beans—104 bbls Northern, 1 17al 25 per Jul, cash—bbls 20c.
Raisins—200 qc bxs, 50c each, cash,
By F. E. White—House No 5 North Bennett stree, feet land, \$5,300.

FLOUR AND GRAIN

BOSTON, May 28. Flour-The stock of Flour

NEW YORK, May 24, 24 P. M. Flour-Sale of Michigan at 8 69-8 75, and Genesee at 8 75; Mer-led firmly; Western white Wheat is offered at 132; tye 144e; for mixed Corn 110e is offered, and for a cllow 1123c; Outs 68-870. 25th—[18] Telegraph.]—Flour is not quite so fir

CATTLE AND MEAT.

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, May 24. At Market, 330 Beef Cattle, 20 yokes Working Oxer 25 Cows and Calves, 100 Sheep, and 1200 Swine.
BEEF CATTLE—Extra, 7 75; first quality, 7 59
second do, 6 50 a 57 and third do 5 75 a 6 25.
WORKING OXEN—A few sales only effected.
COWS AND CALVES—Sales were made at \$23,2 35 and 42, according to quality.

SHEEF—Sales of lots at \$3.50, 4.00 and 4.75. vine—Sales at wholesale, 5\frac{1}{2}a5\frac{2}{3}c for Sows, \frac{3}{3} for Barrows. Old Hogs, 5\frac{1}{2}a5\frac{2}{3}c. At retail, for 5 per lb.

SALES OF STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY

[By Stephen Brown & Son.] 30 shs Old Colony Raureau, sp. 152 per ct adv 10 do Boston & Maine Railroad, 152 per ct adv 6 do Nashua & Lowell Railroad, div off, 28 adv 10 do Vermont Central Railroad, 898 per sh.

[Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS. | Cheese, new... | Do. West'n, milk, \(\psi \) b... | 7\tau. | 10 \(\psi \) West'n, | 10 \(\psi \) b... | 10 \(\psi \) west'n, | 10 \(\psi \) b... | 10 VEGETABLES.

tatoes, \$\psi\$ p^k ... 20@... 25 Onions, doz b s. awt, \$\psi\$ pk Beets, bush... bages, n'w, dg 100@ 150 Besns, \$\psi\$ bus uashes, \$\psi\$ ph... Parsley, \$\psi\$ bush... | In Sorthouse, 3 yrs.

In Granton, 20th inst, Mrs Harriet Bruce, 54.

In Granton, 20th inst, Mrs Harriet Bruce, 54.

In Orange, Mr Levi Cheney, 95. He was the oldest person that ever died in the town, and lived 76 years on the larm where he died.

In Worcester, 24th inst, 5ilas, son of Timothy Earle, 100 minutes, 100

Cranberries, bn 2 00@ 2 50 | Pears, P

(Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. | BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. |
cash price...	14 00@15 00
Navy Mess, bbl.	25 0@15 00
Nor. 1 do...	10 50@15 00
Pork, Bos'n, ex.	
cl. \psi bbl.	@21 00
Bost'n Clear.	@20 00
Do. Clear.	@20 00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS Lump, 100 tha... 20@.. 25 (Cheese, best, tot Tub, best, \$\psi\$ ton ... 16@.. 25 | Do, common. tot Shipping, \$\psi\$ ton ... 7@.. 10 | Eggs, \$\psi\$ 100 des FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. Apples, \$\psi\$ bbl. 250@ 325; Onlons, \$\psi\$ bbl. 250@ Potatocs \$\psi\$ bbl. 150@ 200 | Pickles, \$\psi\$ bbl. 650@ Rects, \$\psi\$ bbl. 100@ 125 | Peppers, \$\psi\$ bbl. 800@ Carrots, \$\psi\$ bbl. 100@ 125 | Mangoes, \$\psi\$ bbl. 800@

[Wholesale Prices.]

HIDES. .. 116 ... HAY. Country, 95@ 1 00 | Eastern pre: \$\text{Vol...}\$ 100 | \text{Vol...}\$ ton... Straw, 100 HOPS. times in good demand at \$5 per ton, cash, by retail.

COFFEE—The transactions have been quite limited, but the stock being much reduced, there is a good degree of firmness in the market. Sales of 1500 lags St. Domingo, at 64a6c; 130 bags Java, 94c; 300 do Rio, 74p.74c; 400 do do, 74, parcels Maracaibo, at 74a8c, and Porto Cabello, 74a8c per lb, 6 mos.

HAY—There has but little arrived, and sales are making of Eastern pressed at \$16 per ton, cash.

HIDES—There are but few in the market. Sales are market. Sales are market. Sales are market for the market. Sales are market. Sales are market for the market

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS

PTIST ANNIVERSARIES. In the Ch doin Square, there have been praye each day of the week, at 8 o'clock, each day of the week, at a war war war war was devoted to a me wesday. A. M., was devoted to a me pastoral Association. The venerar presided with his usual dignity. The presided with his usual dignity. Wr. Phillips read an able essay we. Mr. Phillips read an able essay we. let. Mr. Phillips read an ane essay nents of success in winning souls to The officers were then chosen for the the remainder of the session was devi mimated discussion upon the import lity in the Pastoral relation. It was animated disconsistent of their people. It was still in the Pasioral relation. It was performance, taken as a whole, an participate of their people. It was still in the people of the people of their people of the people of the

so estate in Boston of the Bethel pareas Stow, who preaches regularly subath and Sabbath evening, and e during the week, in a hall on the corner and Commercial streets.
Welnesday, A. M., there was a leading of the Northern Baptist Education. This society has a regular and once in two years. It occurred las A brief report was tead, showing

A brief report was fead, showin, beneficiaries assisted during the Dr. Choules occupied most of the id to discussion, in remarks upon a the was decided to be out of the juris of the society.

During the afternoon, the New Engla
School Union held a meeting of g Burns the Manager's Report. Addresse the distance of the meeting sing of the children. The large sing of the children. The large sing of the church was crowded with children. pricipally misses, and they did great of the selves and teachers in this deposition to the Sabbath School enterprise

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION The AMERICAN LEMPERANCE UNION semeratory on Tuesday evening; John Ed presiding. He stated that 21 yet 11 men met in this city, formed the concider American Temperance Society the same time subscribed \$2,900 as 2 Dr. Beecher was present with his ing sloquence, when this giant enterpri-bors, and he rejoiced that the venerable and had lived to exult, with the man of this and other lands, in its man Ber. J. Marsh said its history, for the had been characterized by two greater World's Convention at London de World's Convention at London decision of the Supreme Court at Wash He adverted also to the very decided stan a number of States, during the year And though through the de licroses. And though through the deficies of rumsellers, N. York had this y their votes in their favor, yet, after all, the authority selfishness and the and an intelligent community, v been taken by surprise, would anoth their duty, and show their steadily inc energth in this cause. Governors and we with them; the churches of every see with them; the onmipotent press, et terribere on the side of truth, religibute, was with them; the sales with them; the sales with them the sales with them. inte, was with them; the sailor, visiting ation, was with them; and the God of a ting with them, they must prevail, thou

rage for a season.
H. W. Beecher of Indiana though we have wanting to complete this reform comined and distinct expression in its begreeral public sentiment that had begreerated. All classes of the indeed and inhered minded—indeed all acted by the selfi-liness of the rumselle in friends. And it was gratifying when general meetings for discussing job were held at the West, how almos monely the vote would always be in the temperance laws.

Rev. Dr. Hewrit spoke with great

law, now under discussion in t ut Legislature for enabling the rela such exemplary damages, as Judges and jurors might assess, for such ory to their ruin. Such a statute be in accordance with the princ on law, and common sense, and the fall good governments, in reference t nes, of reputation property or life was an atrocity in this heartless ruin of others, for the sake of selfis the till it persisted in, in the face of in-that would not fail to concentrate are of the community, as well as the face, for sustaining it.

H. B. Stanton, Esq. seconded these

with his usual eloquence; and Mr. Hur ha flooght the temperance battle in the law, also concurred in such a law, as presentable; and thought, moreover, that load be given to towns for appropriating the law wholes. Dea. M. Grant, with characteristic ze the necessity of personal activity on friends, inasmuch as the romsellers w

all their power in reference to the ne CIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COL THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE A sumerously attended meeting of this was held on Wednesday afternoon, in Taple, Hon. S. H. Walley, Jr., in the Secretary, Rev. T. Baldwin, read sening forth the principles and objects, foing the position of the Society. Et al. an exigency arose in respect to editerests at the West, which nothing, to the property of the senior of the Society.

THE BOSTON AMERICAN TRACT SOCI IN Anniversary Wednesday. The re the year \$33,97254. The number of lated during the year by this bran lonal Tract Society is 132,590, 45 Sabbath Manual, 65 Family La els, and 31 Christian Libraries of Among other fields of labor, one hund aft encampments of men, engaged in the business, each containing from sixt men, have been visited and supplied with and Tracts by the Colporteurs. From 500 of these men, who spent the win remote foreats of Maine, have thus been The receipts of the National Society. York, for the year, exceeded \$160,00 and Colporteurs, in all, were emploited in the content of the c Colporteurs, in all, were employ sting Tracts &c in 26 different St ritories, in half a dozen languages.

POREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY. Torsion Evangelical Society. Warry of this Society was held in the Tample, Thursday morning, at 9 o'cle 7 Edwards, Esq., one of the Direct the Chair, and meeting was opened where the Chair, and meeting was opened where the Corresponding the Rev. D. Baird, the Corresponding the new policy of the Corresponding the new policy of the Corresponding the policy of the policy of the New York of the Corresponding to the New York of the Dr. Baird gave a summary Tance, by the various societies. He nof the encouragements to prosecute k, and of the preparation whish ex al world, and of the influence wh ful prosecution of it must exert u attrice themselves, upon our own upon the heathen nations. This s ntly encouraging and was heard

The sales com-20s21c: Trinidad Oc: sour, for dis-hhda Trinidad, at a very good demand

r there demand the 00a500 hexes Cula la let of 40 hones Muscovado, 64c: 50 moz. for domestic fleece

IS WEEK. ce-10 bags St Do-0 per 100 lbs, cash. te per lb, cash. per lb, cash. 50a2 S0 per 100 lbs, a 30 bbls Ohio Leaf, poor, 20 ic per gal,

ol, cash. Northern, 1 17al 25 cash. North Bennett street, RAIN.
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parcels of George-Sales of 6000a8000 , 1 12½; 3000 do rel-r, at the depot, 1 25 ce, and prices have c. M. Flour—Sales energe at 8 75; Meal at is offered at 112ic; s offered, and for rad

MEAT. yokes Working Oxen, , and 1200 Swine. ; first quality, 7 50; o 5 75 a 6 25. s only effected. sere made at \$23, 25,

, 4 00 and 4 75. Sinaic for Sows, and indic. At retail, from WEDNESDAY. & Son.] §a3 per ct adv.
ad. the per ct adv.
ad. the per ct adv.
ad. \$93 per sh.
d per sh.
5000) 70 per ct.

) 543. KET, May 24.—[For et remains quiet; sols e has been little doing to small quantity of to parbels for export at eek has been unusually 000 lbs NW Coast at ncy Market.]

ten, dried, lb. 540. 6

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ND EGGS.

se, best, ton ... 742... 9
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TABLES. ns, & bbl. 2502 300 les, & bhl. 6502 750 pers, & bbl. 8002 300 goes, & bbl. 8002 300

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NNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

stelligent community, who had | en by surprise, would another year, and show their steadily increasing em; the churches of every name em; the omnipotent press, enlisting on the side of truth, religion and

Beecher of Indiana thought what Beecher of Indiana thought what ting to complete this reform was a distinct expression in its favor of ublic sentiment that had already All classes of the industrious, liberal minded—indeed all not enself-inhees of the rumseller, were And it was gratifying to see, all meetings for discussing the aubild at the West, how almost unanitate would always be in favor of ce laws.

NO. 35 CENTRAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Nitrate of Soda,
FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

O BAGIS just imported, for sale in lots to suit, all meetings for discussing the aubild at the West, how almost unanitate would always be in favor of ce laws.

Hewrit spoke with great force in a rate COW—six years old—will give 20 quarts of milk per day. The address may be had on application at this per day. The address may be had on application at this my 29 Hewrit spoke with great force in ed or injured by intemperance, to exemplary damages, as upright rors might assess, for such as were jurors might assess, for such as were their ruin. Such a statute he said accordance with the principles of w, and common sense, and the usages governments, in reference to other reputation property or life. And an atrocity in this heartless injury others, for the sake of selfish gain, f persisted in, in the face of such a would not fail to concentrate the encommunity, as well as the officers. community, as well as the officers

sustaining it. ton, Esq. seconded these remarks cal eloquence ; and Mr. Huntington the temperance battle in Washingincurred in such a law, as perfectly and thought, moreover, that power tiven to towns for appropriating funds aining stringent and wholesome and

d. Grant, with characteristic zear, and coexisty of personal activity on the patt a, inasmuch as the runsellers would use power in reference to the next electric than the patt and procedure to the next electric than the patt and procedure to the next electric than the patt and procedure that the patt and procedure the patt and procedure that the patt and procedure the pattern that the patt and procedure that the pattern that the

V FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE LOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST. on Wednesdry afternoon, in Tremont on, S. H. Walley, Jr., in the chair, ary, Rev. T. Baldwin, read a paper the principles and objects, and dethe West, which nothing, to human

sersary Wednesday. The receipts of \$33,97254. The number of volumes Colportuers have been employed by a from two to twelve months each. Ber fields of labor, one hundred and pments of men, engaged in the lum-s, each containing from sixty to fifty been visited and supplied with Bibles by the Colporteors. From 4000 to see men, who spent the winter in the year, exceeded \$160,000. About

in half a dozen languages. Society. The anish the roots of grape Vines, by Clemant Hoars, I vol 12mo. The roots of the Discount of the Contract of the Will of the Paper Wines, by Clemant Hoars, I vol 12mo. The roots of grape Vines, Exception, the the lowest prices and Eventual House, I was all the fine the power of the p

TANSIVERSARY MEETINGS.

These meetings which have been held for several successive mornings in Park Street Church before the week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. M. was devoted to a meeting of all Association. The venerable Dresided with his usual dignity.

If Philips read an able essay on the fossices in winning souls to Christ for were then chosen for the year, mainder of the session was devoted to discussion upon the importance of the Pastoral relation. It was a manager, taken as a whole, and such serve well of their people. In the somewhat singular, but frequently elected was preached before the Association was devoted to get the fathernoon of Toesday an interesting was holden in the same place, in the Baston Baptist Bethel, M. Shipman, in the chair. Able and feeling was holden in the same place, in the Baston Baptist Bethel, M. Shipman, in the chair. Able and feeling was holden in the same place, in the Baston Baptist Bethel, M. Shipman, in the chair. Able and feeling were made in behalf of seamen. This was holden in the same place, in the Baston Baptist Bethel, M. Shipman, in the chair. Able and feeling were made in behalf of seamen. This was holden in the same place, in the Baston Baptist Bethel, M. Shipman, in the chair. Able and feeling where made in behalf of seamen. This was holden in the same place, in the Baston Baptist Bethel, M. Shipman, in the chair. Able and feeling where made in behalf of seamen. This was holden in the same place, in the Baston Baptist Bethel, M. Shipman, in the chair. Able and feeling was holden in the same place, in the Baston Baptist Bethel, M. Shipman, in the chair. Able and feeling was holden in the same place, in the Baston Baptist Bethel, M. Shipman, in the chair. Able and feeling was holden in the same place, in the Baston Baptist Bethel, M. Shipman, in the chair. Able and feeling was holden in the same place, in the Baston Baptist Bethel, M. Shipman, in the chair. Able and feeling was holden in the same place, in the same place in the same place in the same place in the same pla PARK STREET MORNING PRAYER MEETINGS.

AMERICAN PRACE SOCIETY. The anniversary of this Society was held on Monday evening, at the Central Church, Winter-street. Mr. Beckwing is received his a regular anniversary has years. It occurred last year, half a business meeting this of report was read, showing forty-raries assisted during the year, noice occupied most of the time allowing to the court of the time allowing in remarks upon a subject medical or the port of the time allowing to the court of the time allowing in remarks upon a subject medical or the port of the time allowing the ti

the last twelve years in Europe, gave testimony decided to be out of the jurisdiction by the afternoon, the New England Sablinon held a meeting of great into Heman Lincoln in the chair. Revy, General Agent of the Society, and the schildren, parents, &c. A hing portion of the meeting was the schildren. The large singing galchurch was crowded with childrenmisses, and they did great credit to and teachers in this department. The Sabhath School enterprise.

TEMPERANCE UNION held its on Teesday evening; John Tappan into. He stated that 21 years ago, in this city, formed the constitution erican Temperance Society, and at me subscribed \$2,900 as a beginner. When this giant enterprise was her repoised that the venerable parties of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts, on the repoised that the venerable parties of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts, on the condition of the military affairs. [Cour.]

A Shaker Case was decided at Cleveland last week. It was a suit brought for wages for 15 years week.

Marsh and its history, for the past events and its experime Court at Washington of States, during the year against And though through the desperate masellers. N. York had this year east in their favor, yet, after all, this was een their selfishnesss and the people's an intelligent community, who had an intelligent community, who had

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEWINS & THAYER,

DEALERS IN ith them; the sailor, visiting every will TE LEAD, L'INSEED OIL, PAINTwith them; and the God of nations WHITE LEAD, L'NSEED OIL, PAINT-nem, they must prevail, though the ER'S COLORS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND WINDOW GLASS, NO. 35 CENTRAL STREET,

Excellent Cow for Sale.

Good Farm for Sale,

In the centre of Acton, containing about one hundred acree—large Woudlot;—large Meadow, part in English grass, Fruit abundant—buildings negrly new, House with piazza and Barn with cellar, Meeting House, Store and School House near by; two Bepots on Fitchburg Railroud, not face learning to the Department of the Possession given next Spring; of earlier, if desired.

Acton, May 29, 1847.

For Sale or Exchange.

A four story Brick and Slated Honest's new, and containing fifteen Roc marble chimney pieces, folding de with all the modern improvements, ated at the south part of the city, present owner being desirous of obtace in the country ten or fifteen miles i car a railroad depot. Would exchange

Caterpillar Brushes.

Seeds. attended meeting of this Society PARKER & WHITE have a fresh assortment of Long Orange Carrot,

Yellow Stone do,
I Long White French do,
White Garden Stone.
With all other kinds of Garden, Grass and Field Seeds,
true to their name.—at their Agricultural Warehouse and
Seed Store, No 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston.

4w my 23

Wright on Mortars.

during the year by this branch of the fract Society is 132,590, including bath Manual, 65 Family Labraries of the processes employed at the Public Works, in Boston and 31 Christian Libraries of 45 vols.

The Cyclopedia of English Literature, Complete.

D. TICKNOR & CO. have for sale complete in vols 8vo, the Cyclopedia of English Literature, a critical and hiographical of Berlish Authors from set to the present time, edited by Robert Chamset to the present time, edited by Robert Chamset Combridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the state that day of March, a. D., 1587.

Locather negation afforcastid this day preferred by the Middlesex ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the statestin day of March, A. D., 1547.

Upon the petition aforesaid this day preferred by the above named William Hastings, Guardian,
Onderson, That the said Petitioner notify all persons interested therein, to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Franningham, in and for said county, on the last Tuesday of June next, by advertisement of the foregoing petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Massachusetts Floughman, printing the said last Tuesday of June, when and where they may be heard concerning the same; and make return, under oath, of his doings herein unto said Court.

S. P. F. FAX, Judge of Probate.

Copy—Attest, 2 vols 8vo, the Cyclopedis of Engism Literature, a nistory critical and blographical of British Authors from the carllest to the present time, edited by Robert Cham-bers, with numerous illus rations. my 29 135 Washington, corner of School st.

Hoare on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine.

TMCKNOR & CO. have lately published the Third Edition of a Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Wine on open wall, to which is added a descriptive account of an improved method of planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare, I vol 12mo. my29



DEPOT! 613 Washington Street.

UGGLES, NOURSE & MASON have for sale a large assortment of English Brush Seed Sowers, with all perator simply moves forward as with a the drill is opened, the seed deposited, c soil compressed at a single operation. Dir r accompany each machine.

SEEDS.

Also, a fresh assortment of Seeds, amor

Long Orange Carrot,
New White, or French do,
Mangel Wuttzel,
Whith Flat English Turnip,
Early White Dutch do,
White Malta do,
Purple Top Flat do,
Yellow Malta do,
Large Scotch Yellow do,
Qellow Stone do,
Ruta Baga, or Swedish do.

Gentow Stone do, Ruta Baga, or Swedish do. a prince assortment of Garden Seeds of all kinds of the th of 1846, at wholessle and retail, at low prices, incy Hall, over the Market, Boston. Im my29

By RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, over the Mar-

The best Churn

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

mo.
Boussingault's Rural Economy, 1 vol. 12mo.
The American Poultry Companion, by C. N. Bement, 1

ol. 12mo. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, 1 vol. 12mo. Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom, 1 vol. 5vo. The American Flower Garden Directory, by Rob't Buist,

vol. 12 mo. The Family Kitchen Gardener, by Rob't Buist, 1 vol.

Prince's Manual of Roses, I vol. 12mo. Hoare's Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine,

1 vol. 12mo.
The Gardener and Complete Floriat, 18mo.
The Horse Doctor, 12mo.
The American Farmers Encyclopedia, 1 vol. 8vo.
The American Veterinarian or Diseases of Domestic Anmals, with reuncises for contening and preserving Health, 4c., &c., by S. W. Cole, 1 vol. 12mo.
my29.

Suffolk Pigs for Sale. HE subscriber has for sale, in Roxbury, two superior Suffolk bear pigs, nine months old, from the breed of Stickney, Esq. They can be seen at his Store in the life Building.

H. H. WILLIAMS oxbury, May 22.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE,

NO. 10 GERRISH BLOCK,

BLACKSTONE STREET, BOSTON. my28 uf

Wanted Immediately,

Strayed or Stolen,

ROM the Farm of A. Ball, in the Southerly part of
Northboro', a Sorreil Colt, three years old, white
face, light mane and tail, had on a leather head-stall, with
a rope about six feet long tied to the same. Whoever will
return and Colt, or give information where she may be
found, to the subscriber, living on said form, shall be suitably rewarded and all reasonable charges paid.
Northboro', May 22.

EDWARD D. BARTLETT.

The state of the subscriber is the same of the sa

Copy-Attest, 3w ISAAC FISHE, Register.

Over the Market, entrance South Market street, my29

invented, is Kendall's Cylinder Churn, easy and pid in its operation, can be set on a form, chair of then in use, and is warranted to give entire satis

fferent sizes, from three to twenty five gallons, for

GLASS BLIND HINGE AND 2-16 FAST—BALUSTERS, &c. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

BAILEY & JENKINS.

PARKER & WHITE, offer for sale a complete assument of Farming and Garden Machines and Implements of ment of Farming and Gardening
Machines and Implements of the
best manufacture; consisting in
part of the following articles.—
Grain Cradius.
Faming Mills.
Stabble and Horse Ploughs.
Hill Bide
Harrows, Cultivators.
Ox Yokes and Bows.
Draft Chains.
Tye Chains.
Hill Hooks.
Tye Chains.
Hill Hooks.
The Scrapers.

To Nurserymen and Horticulturists.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, SEEDS, &c.,
he is now enabled to offer at Wholesale or Retail, the largest and most select collection ever offered in this country. Among these may be found,
100,000 Nursery stocks, Pear, Plum, Cherry and
Quince.
80,000 Hedge plants, Buckthorn, Hornbeam, Beach.
Privet, Hawthorn.
20,000 Oranamental Trees for Nurseries—2 and 3 years.
20,000 Norway Spruce, Scotch Larch, Scotch Pice, Arborithm of the State of the Pice, Arborithm of the State of the Pice, Arborithm of the State of th SHRUBS, PLANTS, SEEDS, &c.,

1, and the state of the state o

3,000 Red and White Currants, very best.
Also, every species of new and rare green house plants; nany kinds never before offered in this country.
All the new Cumellias of Europe; some very splendid.
The new Prize Dahlias, Carnations, Picotees, Gladiolas, listronarias, Amyrillis, &c.
The selections of Seeds cannot be equalled; embracing Plower, Vegetable and Pruit.
The Subscriber would earnestly recommend to purchastre to visit the establishment, and examine the collections recognily, and they will be gratified to find all the artiference of the property of the propert ers to visit the establishment, and examine the collections personally, and they will be gratified to find all the articles advertised. They will be offered on the most liberal

terms.
There may also be found a superb collection of Horticul-tural Tools and Cutlery, made expressly for this establish-ment.
Horticultural Books; the American and European publiment.

Horticultural Books; the American and European publications, &c., &c.

JAMPS L. L. F. WARREN,
No. 1 & 2, Tremont Temple,
Boston, Moss.

Nonantum Vale Gardens, Brighton, Mass., April 10.

17

Farm for Sale,

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Over the Market, entrance South Market street.

If

Valuable Agricultural Books,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

BY
JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
134 WASHINOTON STREET.
OWNING'S Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, new colition, 1 vol. 12mo.

For Landon's Ladies' Companion to the Flower Gare celtited by A. J. Doweling, 1 vol. 12mo.

An and Fruit Culturist for the Northern States, 1 vol.

Monon's Fruit Culturist for the Northern States, 1 vol.

World Shel attached, and a Barn 34 by 36 with a cellar under the whole. Also, an excellent within the last four years. There is an Orchard of young Apple Trees in a their ing condition, also a goodly number of old trees grafted a labo, 100 Pench Trees set last spring; and twenty-size or thirty now in bearing.

As said Farm in very pleasantly situated in the north part of the subscriber, containing the containing the sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Terms liberal.

For farther particulation of the subscriber, on the premises. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES POOK, Jr.

Lexington, Sept 25, 1846. DOWNING'S Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, new Rail Lexington, Sept 26, 1846.

Farm for Sale, Pleasantly situated one mile west from the village at South Canton, containing 120 acres of land, part of which is of superior quality, and well apportioned for the various purposes of Agriculture; the buildings and mowing lots is yery sompact, and convenient out-buildings, nearly new and in good repair. The Farm is almost wholly fenced with good atone wall, is well watered in all parts, and has a fine young or-chard of various kinds of Fruit. The whole will be sold together, or the buildings and part of the land, as may best accommodate. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the subscriber, on the premises.

Bharon, April 10th, 1847.

Fruit Trees, &c.

Baldings! Dallias!

PARKER & WHITE,

AVE for sale, and are receiving every morning from one of the best growers of that beautiful flower, all cursels, and control of Fruit Tresses best best and old varieties, warranted true to their name logues can be had gratia at their has been obtained, which, with all the older standard soften would expecially call the attention assortment. They would expecially call the attention of purchasers to the fact, that their trees, by being grown so fan north, are more hardy, and will be better able to resist cold, that those raised wherethe winters are comparatively mild. A liberal discount made to purchasers of large collections of trees or plants.

Trees and plants will be securely packed, and forwarded as directed, to any part of the country.

All orders should be directed to "Hovey & Co., Boston." A Journeyman Carriage Painter. Also, a Journeyman
Harness Maker, and an Apprentice Boy, about 17
vers of age, and of steady habits, to learn the Carriage
Painting and Harness making business.

HOLLIS HASTINGS.

Framingham, May 22.

TOR.

TOR.

Catalognes of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,
Green House Plants, Roses, Dahlias, Bulbous Rocets, Garden Seeds and Flower Seeds, may be had separately on
application, (post paid.)

HOVEY & CO.,
ap10

7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Farm in South Woburn, for Sale.

A valuable Farm, containing about 60 acres of good land, well divided into Pasturing and Tillage, attuated on the Reading road, one mile from the Meeting House.

There is on the place a two story House, in good readir, Barn, Wood Shed, Chaise House and a good well of Water, with an Aqueduct running to the Barn

yard.
On the Farm are about 250 or 300 Fruit Trees, most of
them grafted with the best of Fruit, from which were
gathered about 100 barrels of Apples the past season.
For terms, which will be made easy, enquire of JONATHAN EATON, on the premises, or J. G. USHER, at the
Store of Charles Hall.
South Woburn, April 17, 1847. To the Honorable S. P. P. Fay, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of Middleex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE Petition of William Hartings, of Framingham, in the County of Middleex, Guardian of Elizabeth Rice, Matida Rice, Louisa Rice, Isabella Rice, Emma Rice, Arthur T. Rice, and Sophia C. Rice, minors and children of Themas Rice, late of said Framingham, deceased. Respectfully represent that the said minors are interested in certain real estate, to wit. Barn and about 20 rods land, Store and about 60 rods land, for foods land, 61 rods land, 61 rods with the Middle Rice, Called, 19 per in the Baptist Meeting House, one pew in the Meeting House of the Hollis Evangelical Society, one acre and 96 rods in rocky, (so called) 61 series in greas Meadow, (so called) 11 hat it will be for the benefit of addingors, that their interest therein and scrowled the sprocess thereof and Guardian prays, that he may be authorized and empowered to sell and convey the same be authorized and empowered to sell and convey the same be authorized and empowered to sell and convey the same be authorized and empowered to sell and convey the same be sufficient for the same beginning that the same begi

A Framingham Farm for Sale.

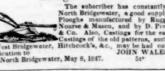
A handsome Farm of about 50 acres, lying in the westerly part of Framingham, lying in the westerly part of Framingham, offered for sale by the Executor on the catate of Loring Massan, decreased.

This is a tract of excellent land, and its location is exceedingly pleasant; ten acres are covered with Wood, and the cleared land is of a superior quality for grain and grass and feuture. The buildings are all new, and the house and barn yard are supplied with a never failing spring of soft water, brought in an aquedict. A Nursery, of Quince, Cherry, and Apple Trees is in a thrifty condition. ty condition.

All the stock and tools can be had with the farm, and possession will be given immediately. Here is a good opportunity for a purchaser, as the farm will positively be rms apply to the subscriber in Feltonville Village GEORGE E. MANSON, Ex'r. 115

FARM FOR SALE. A Farm of 112 acres of Land, with House that has been agrained and painted with-in the past year, and Barn that is NEARLY NEW.

Ploughs for Sale.



Fresh Seeds for 1847. HOVEY & CO.,

7 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON, HAVE received their complete Stock of SEEDS for the present year; they are from the same sources which gave such general assistation last year; and comprises the best resortment of prime Seeds ever offered in Board for them by the most careful and experienced Seed towers, they have received by recent arrivals from Eupe, all the new and valuable sorts which are to be obtained.

The following are some of the Leading Sorts—
The Leading Sorts—
GOODS,

Grow which we are ready to execute orders in a superior style, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Cauliflowers. Pine Large German; London; Asiatic of other sorts.

Gentlemen violating the city, and the public generally. LOWER. Fine Large German; London; Asiatic sorts.

Gentlemen visiting the city, and the public generally.

When A superb White; Lions Paw; Giant who are in want of LERY. Seymour's Supero Watter, and White, &c.

Early Bassano; Whyte's Superb Long-Red; Fine d, &c.

CUMBER. White Spine; Extra Long Prickly; VictoSuffolk, and other fine sorts.

FIVE Early Palestine; Large Imperial; Tendil: Turkey, &c.

DISH IN UNITED UNITED

RADISH. Early Frame; Long Scarlet; Salmon; Red and White Turnip.

Also.—Broccoll, Egg Plant, Meions, Onions, Carrots, Parselles, Squashes, Tomate, Turnip, &c., with a great variety of other Vegetable Secds.

FLOWER SEEDS. Upwards of 600 varieties, including all the newest and most beautiful sorts. Selections of he finest Double Asters; Balsams; Larkspurs; German tock Gilliftowers, and others of the most Shows Flowers, a small packages; 20 varieties in a package for \$1.

AGRICULTRAL SEEDS. A fine Stock of Carrots, incar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Rata Baga, Turnips, &c.

Northern and Southera Clover, White do, Herds-Gress, iorthern and Southern Red Top, Lucerne, Millet, Ornard Grass, Barley, Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c., &c., at holesale and retail.

Also.—A general assortment of Garden and Farming Clausers.

Pleasers.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of farmers and others desirous of purchasing Real Estate, to a valuable Farm in Bolton, known as the Blood Estate. Located near the centre of the town, within eight miles of a Depot on the Fitchburg Railroad in Acton, it presents good advantages for the farmer who wishes to trainsport his produce to market, or the merchant who is in search of a country residence. This estate consists of one hundred and fifteen acres. There are fifty acres of excellent tillage land, twenty of which are now under cultivation, in fine condition, with a sufficient quantity of manure for the coming season. There are fifteen acres of reclaimed meadow, twenty acres of Pastraga, and thirty acres well wooded. In addition, there is fine or-chard embracing a good collection of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees. The buildings are commodious, convenient and to excellent order. The House is large, containing eight high studded, pleasant, and airy rooms, with others in a part connected with the main building. The barn is eighty feet in length by thirty-six in width; with a central drive-way extending from end to end. The out-buildings of both house and barn are large and conveniently arranged for all ordinary purposes. Wishing to sell the Estate, the subscriber is disposed to part with it upon fair and liberal terms.

For further information inquire of JonATHAN FOR-BUSHI, Esq., Shoe and Leather Dealer, Blackstone st., VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. rair and moreal terms.

For further information inquire of JONATHAN FOR-BUSH, Esq., Shoe and Leather Dealer, Blackstone st., Booton or of the subscriber, at his residence in Bolton.

127

16

AMORY HOLMAN.

TREES! TREES!!

The Subscriber has a few thousand of Apple Stocks for sale, three years from the bud, some of them are very handsome—three to four fee high. Also, Peach, oudded and natural, low by the hundred. Also, Butternut and Sugar Maple, from three to five feet in height. Also Papie, Fram, Cherry and Quince, of various kinds.

West Brookfield, April 24, 1847.

Uf

Apple and Pear Scions. RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON,

KUGGLET, NOURSE & MASON,

Offer for sale a choice selection

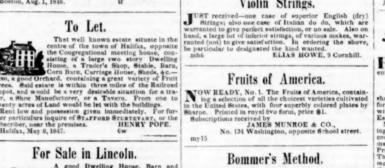
of APPLE and PFAR SCIONS,
selected with care by experienced

fruit growers, from bearing
trees. Also, Grafting and Pruning Saws, Pruning and Budding
Knives, Grafting Chiesle, Pruning Sherrs, Grass do, Hed
do, Twig Cutters, Fruning Saws and Chiscle, Bass Strin
for Budding, Grafting Wax-together with an extensive s
sortment of Farming and Gardening Tools, Garden a
Field Seeds, at unusually low prices, at their Agricultur
Warchouse, over the Market.



A large, new and elegant Dwelling leasantly situated in Lynn, within fiv A large, new and elegant Dwelling House, pleasantly situated in Lynn, within five minutes walk of the first station on the Eastern Railroad. Said house was built by the day. Sa the residence of the former proprietor, and finished in the most thorough and elegant that two drawing reoms, parlor, dising reom and liberry on the first floor, with six chambers on the second floor, and four in the attic story. The bathing room, water closele, laundey, pastries, &c. are all capacious and in good order, and a large hot air furnace communicates with each apartment in the principal story. The grounds attached contain about 1½ acres, enclosed with buckthorn hedge, the garden being under the highest calification, with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

The present forms a rare opportunity to secure a delightful country residence on moderate terms, as the present owner is about removing to another part of the country. For farther information apply to ARTHUR GILMAN, Architect, No 1 Joy's Building, Washington street.



Wently acres of Linu words given immediately. For furher particulars inquire of Staffond Stuntsvant, or the unbacriber, near the premises. HENRY POPE. Halifax, May 8, 1847.



tofa mile from the church. It contains about 4 acres of excellent land, a great part of which is covered with valuable. I trees, in a hearing attaic; connected with the house a never failing well. Also H acres of good wood. For further information inquire of Sinas P. Tarbell high H. Pierce, of Boaton, or of Elisha Hager or Jonas the new the normines.



Indian Meal Book.

Indian Meal Book.

CONTAINING RECEIPTS on Heating Ovens Baking.
Excellent Home-made Yeast.
Boston Rye and Indian Bread, Pumpkin Mush.
Rye Mush and Hoe Cake, plain Johnny Cake.
Builed Indian Dumplings, Indian Mnffins.
Plain Indian Batter Cakes, Indian Slap Jacks.
Corn Meal Breakfast Cakes, Indian Curmpets.
Indian Rice Cakes, excellent Buckwheat Cakes.
Nice Bye Batter Cakes, Indian Cup Cakes.
Indian Rice Cakes, secellent Buckwheat Cakes.
Nice Bye Batter Cakes, Indian Cup Cakes.
Indian Fitters, Indian Puffs, Indian Cup Cakes.
Indian Loaf Cakes, Kentucky Bweet Cakes.
Madison Cake, Nantecket Pudding, Corn Porridge.
Baked Corn Meal Pudding, Green Corn Dumplings.
Winter Saccatash, &c., 4.C., 12mo, price 25 cents.
For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 134 Wasington, opposite School st.

CALROW & CO., FASHIONABLE

DRAPERS AND TAILORS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF GENTEEL

Ready-Made Clothing, HAVE received an extensive assortment of RICH and DESIRABLE

SPRING CLOTHING,

OUR ASSORTMENT OF BROADCLOTHS

Super Paris and London

DOESKINS the most unique and beautiful styles, and very clastic. Super German, English and American

DOESKINS AND CASSIMERES the best fabrics, and every variety of styles that Rich and splendid fancy London and Paris

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seen to be admired. Strangers will find a full and desirable assortment of CASHMERETTS, GOLD MIXED FANCY AND PLAIN
TWEEDS, CODDINGTONS, ERMINETTS,

-AND-SUMMER GOODS, FOR SPRING SACKS AND FROCK COATS. RICH FURNISHING GOODS

-AND-READY-MADE LINEN. rs will find our Establishment at the corner of ELM AND HANOVER STREETS. ere they can have any description of Garments manu-tured on twelve hours notice, in a style unsurpassed by other establishment in the city.

To our customers generally, we return thanks for pass core, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, to the public we extend the invitation to call, examine stock, and leave your orders with

CALROW & COMPANY.

Stewart's Patent Machine FOR DRAWING STUMPS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the farmers of Eastern Massachusetts, that he now owns the above patent for the whole of this State, East of Worceater County, except the town of Wrentham, and that he is prepared to sell rights for using said Machine, to individuals or companies, for districts, towns, or counties.

This Machine has for some three years been found superior to any other ever used, from the case and quickness, with which it does the work, and the comparatively small amount of power employed—two men and a pair of horses or a yoke of cattle, will, without difficulty, pull over one hundred stumps from one to two feet through, in a day. A model of the Machine can be seen at the office of the Ploughman.

Persons wishing to purchase rights are requested to address the Subscriber, or call on him at Orange, Franklin County, Mass., where the Machine may be seen in operation at all times

Orange, May 15, 1847.

4m

Violin Strings. Strings; also one case of superior English (dry)
Strings; also one case of Italian do do, which are
warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or no sale. Also on
hand, a large lot of inferior strings, of various makes, warranted (not) to give satisfaction. In ordering the above,
be particular to designated the kind wanted.

ELIAS HOWE, 9 Corphill.

Bommer's Method.

A good Dwelling House, Barn and Work Shop, pleasantly situated in Lincoln, about 1s miles from the Depot, and for a mile from the church. It contains about 4 acres of excellent land, a great part of which is covered with valuable part of which is covered with the house and a covered with the house Also I; acres of good wood the New England States; and he is prepared to sell indition inquire of Silan P. Tarbell vidual, town, county, or State rights, on the most liberal crus. Persons wishing to avail themselves of its advantages either as purchasers, or as agents to sell, shall review prompt attention, by making application to me, post paid.

ELI BARNETT, Assignee.

Westville, New Haven County, Ct. If ap3.

To Let or Sell.

A Dwelling House, and half an acre or more of Land, if wanted, near the middle of Natick.

Inquire of DANIEL WIGHT.

Natick, April 24.

W*

Valuable Pasture for Sale.

For sale, a valuable Pasture consisting of about 50 acres of excellent land, with a new or failing apring of water thereon: situated on Nobecut Hillian to accomplish the part of Franchischer, and the past of the more than the present of the past o

Druggist, Chemist and Apothecary,
NO. 30 UNION STREET, BOSTON,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—
DRUGS AND MEDICINE,
PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, &c.
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Syrup, Sods and Rochelle Powders, Concentrated Extent of Lemon, Essence of Rose, Cologne, superior Sponge and Paste Blacking, with a great variety of other articles, with an extensive assortment of Drays and Chemicals teswith an extensive assortment of Drays and Chemicals teswill associated the control of the contro

CHASE'S Daguerreotype Rooms,

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LIKENESSES executed in the Lighest perfection. Art upon reasonable terms. Poorer qualities cheap as the cheapes. MUSICAL works and instruction books for every instrument, constantly for sale. Wholesale and retail.

ELIAS HOWE, publisher of Music,
No. 9, Cornhill. Ground Plaster constantly for sale.

THE subscriber has now a good supply of Ground Plas-ter of the first quality for Agricultural purposes, at his mill in Ashhand. He sells it as low as it can be afford-ed to farmers at this distance from the city.

Ashland, March 6th, 1847.

READY MADE Clothes and Cloth Warehouse. ISAAC OSGOOD.

NO. 31 DOCK SQUARE, Gontlem n's Garments made to order, in the best style.



Cylinder Hay Cutters.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH. THE BEST MACHINE IN USE FOR CUTTING HAY, STRAW, AND CORN STALKS FOR FODDER. They are simple in construction, easily kept in order, self feeding, and cut from 1 to 2 inches long, according to the number of knives; prices varving from \$9 to \$26.

For sale by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Boston. 19722

STEWART'S PATENT SUMMER AND WIN-COOKING STOVES.



THE above STOVES.

THE above STOVES have become so generally known and so extensively introduced, that we do not tensively introduced, that we do not tensively introduced, that we do not tensively introduced, that we do not seem to see the seem of the seem of the seem of the many good qualities, as they will tell their own story beat. We warram, them and will give First YDOLLARS in each instance that can be produced, where we have not taken back the shore we have not taken back the whole amount of purtable makes timpose one from those who sell what they call "Improvement who sell what they call "Improvement, of assertment of the various patients."

any improvement.

We have also a good assortment of the various patterns
of Parlor, Office and COOKING STOVES, at No. 22
Union street GREENMAN & NORTHRUP.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

SHAWLS AND SILK GOODS !! JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S New Silk and Shawl Store,

IN MILK STEEFT NEXT TO THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH, BOSTON. CHURCH, BOSTON.

Is now the most extensive ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in New England, and with one exception the Largest in the United States.

N. B. Jewett & Prescott DO NOT CONFINE THEM-SELVES to the Wholesale Business exclusively, but RE-SPECTFILLY INVITE the attention of ALL their OLD PATRONS in TREMONT ROW, and the LADIES GEN ERALLY, to their Extensive Importations of LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS—SILKS for MANTILLAS and DRESSES—Extra fine BOMBAZINES—RICH DRESS SATINS, and a variety of other Goods, all of which (being Manufactured expressly for the New England Trade) may be relied upon as possessing great advantages over the many REPUSE GOODS of Foreign markets, which are brought here and sold as New and Fashioushie!

CITY and COUNTRY MERCHANTS will be supplied CITY and COUNTRY MERCHANTS will be supplied in LARGE or SMALL QUANTITIES with choice SILK GOODS and SHAWLS all of which they can recommend to their Customers, with the fullest confidence as to DEBAUTY, PERMANENCE of COLORS and DEBAUTA.

Our WHOLESALE and RETAIL Departments are un-er Separate Management, and in both branches our great actities enable us to offer Inducements that will defy

JEWETT & PRESCOTT, IMPORTERS OF SHAWLS AND SILK GOODS, MILK STREET, BOSTON, Next to the Old South Church, and a few steps from the min 13

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

SEED STORE. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NOS. 51 AND 52 NORTH MARKET, AND 17 ANN STREETS, BOSTON.

THE subscribers having received their full supply of Seeds for the couning year, can confidently recommend them to their freuends and customers as being of the finest and most considerable modern the subscribers of their extensive Gardens at Brighton, and by growers in whom implicit confidence can be placed. Buch kinds as do not perfect themselves in this country, they have imported from the best House in London and Amsterdam, and they feel assured that they will be found upon trial to prove perfectly satisfactory.

Our assortment of Seeds, both Vegetable and Plower, is the most extensive and comprises more kinds than can be found in any other establishment on the Western being the subscription.

Our long experience as Seedmen and Florists, and the good reputation we have always sustained, justifies us in any 1g to those who may favor us with their orders, that they will find it to their advantage so to do, and that they case depend upon being faithfully and honestly served. Our collection embraces every variety of Seeds colivates in this country, and we are constantly receiving all new kinds from Europe, so that we are enabled to supply all orders without delay and at the shortest possible notice. Our customers at a distance will please send in their orders as early as possible, that they may be promptly attended to be for the hurry of the Spring business commences. Orders will be immediately attended to; address JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nes 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston. 123

A Book for Every Farmer. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

23 CORNHILL....BOSTON,

VE just published one of the most valuable works or Farmers ever issued from the American press, THE AMERICAN VETERINARIAN

showing the causes, symptoms, and remedies, and rules for restoring and preserving health, by good management, with directions for training and breeding, by S. W. Cole, for restoring and preserving health, by good management, with directions for training and breeding, by 8. W. Cole, Esq.

Mr. Cole has spent several years in compiling and testing the facts which he now offers to the Farmers of this country. He has produced a work of great value to every man who keeps but a single Horse or Cow, but to the Practical Farmer its value can hardly be over estimated. The whole subject of the Treatment of Domestic Animals, is treated in the most thorough manner, comprising the Horse, Ox. Cow. Sheep, Hogs, Dogs, Heus, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Birds, Bees, &c., &c., The whole is compressed into one volume of 288 closely printed pages, with 7 beautiful wood engravings, firmly bound in leather. To do the sold at the low price of 50 cents, in order to bring it within the means of every man. No pains or expense are been spared on the part of the Author or the Publishers, to produce a work worthy a place in every Farmer's Library.

A Voice to the Sick.

A Voice to the Sick.

DR. LEACH, BOTANIC PRIVATICIAN, has had during the past year, between seven and eight hundred discassed patients to treat, a great portion of whom he has relieved and restored to health, with pure vegetable medicine; he will state some of the diseases which he has treated, with remarkable success, viz: Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Sides, Spinal Affections, Consumption of the Lungs, Pain and Weakness in Back, Costiveness, Female Weaknesses, Tic Doloreux, Nervous Symptoms, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Phthisick, Asthms, Cough, Pite, Piles, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rickets, Heartburn, Dropsy on the Brain, Humors in various stages, such as Scrotols, King's Evil, Canker, Sait Rheum, Ring Worms, &c.

Dr Leach's treatment has never been known to weaken the patient, all his medicines being purely vegetable.

Patients will find Dr Leach willing to explain the nature and point out the locality of their diseases, and discover to them whether their cases are curable or incurable.

Cures are often effected by using the Electro Galvanic Apparatus.

Dr L. considers this to be highly beneficial in the treat-Apparatus.

Dr L. cousiders this to be highly beneficial in the treatment of Rheumatism, Tie Boloreux, Nervous Affection, etc., Prices for Galvanizing will vary according to the condition of the patients; never exceeding 50 cents for any single operation. ation.

Rooms at 26 Lowell street, Boston.

Consultation hours from 3 A. M. to 9 P. M. tf d26

The Gardener and Complete

FLORIST.

THE Complete Gardener and Florist, containing an account of every vegetable production cultivated for the table, with directions for planting and raising flowers, price 25 cents. THE COMPLETE HORSE DOCTOR. The Horse, its habits, diseases and management in the able and on the road, with advice to purchasers. Price

A fresh supply just received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. Seed Oats.

Lexington, April 16, 1847. at the Store near the Depot. MUSIC BOOKS.

400 BUSHEL BEDFORD OATS, for sale by VILES & REED,

Grindstones, H UNG on Anti-friction Rollers, with treadle and trough, complete; for sale by PARKER & WHITE, at their Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st., Boston. 2m my1

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Constantly for sale a fine assortment of Violins,
Clarionet Reeds, &c. &c.
P. S. Just published, several new collections of music.
Call at , Cornhill.

The ribbons are a dream: As steam, still steam. The Bristol Mail

Le but a smail, The York stands still, Is but a stool-All gone down bill. Your fire you poke, Now, there's nothing half so quick in life

Along the sky The sparkles fly, You fly below; You leave behind Time, tide, and wind, Hail, rain, and snow. Through monutain cores he engine snores, The gas knops palely gleam: Ah, there's nothing half so quick in life As steam, still steam.

You see a hill, You see a cow All shooting by The cabins prance The bedrerows dance. Oh, there's nothing half so quick in life

You hear a sound, You feel a bound You all look blue You've split a horse, A man's a corse, Upon the road on meet a load,

In vain you wildly scream: Oh, there's nothing half so quick in life As steam, still steam You come full front

You hear a vell:

You dash along, You crush the throne Dogs, squires, pell-mell. You see a van The signal man Oh, there's nothing half so quick in life

You feel a crash, You touch a bank, You top a tank, You all plump in You next engage And long for my old team. To steam, steam, steam!

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Jack Hilton's Nuptials.

BY P. HAMILTON MY ERS.

Midgeville was once a small place. Its pres Midgeville was once a sman passe, ent magnitude and beauty were little anticipated by its founders. There is a church now in by its founders. There Midgeville, with a steeple in expectancy. There is also a seminary and a bank. What the town is also a seminary and a bank. will be when it is finished, it will be difficult to That it is not yet done, is perhaps owing to the fact that the institution last named has not

Samuel Simith, a brother of John, is one of the principal men in the town. He keeps a store and the post-office, just opposite the bank; I dare say you have noticed his sign, if you have ever passed through the village. I said that he was one of the principal men. He had been the He cut the first tree, turned the first row, and built the first cabin in all Midgeville in short, he was that individual so often talked of, and so seldom seen, the oldest inhabitant. Yet Mr. Smith was not very old. Besides that, he didn't believe in reckoning life by years People past the grand climacteric seldom do Health and vigor were his criteria of age. For himself, he believed his natural force to be unabated. He could even see, he said, as well as ever, only he wanted a little more light. As to hearing, there would have been no difficulty, but his neighbors had latterly acquired a bad habit of talking low or indistinctly. His st remarkable, and in order to keep it His strength was keep it so, he had for many years ceased to make trial of it. If it is farther said that Mr. Smith was tall and stout and erect, with a shrivelled but florid face, with invisible green eyes, and iron-grey hair, the reader will have a sufficient description of him to know whom we are talking about. Jack Hilton knew him well. Jack was the

lawyer of Midgeville. He was a good fellow every way, and might have done honor to the raternity in a much larger place. He possessed every element of success, except ambition. You will find a good many individuals exactly like him, in all the professions. People who heard Jack speak on the famous Rattle Creek suit, before Justice Culbrays, said he only want ed rousing to make him quite terrific. You must have heard about that suit. Rattle Creek little laughing stream about two feet wide, that crossed Smith's farm, and which he had coaxed out of its course, for bringing it nearer to his house, ence had so bewildered the litt never was able to find the remaining portion of its path. It wandered away, hither and thither, and finally made its exit from Smith's grounds at a place quite remote from the former channel, thereby entirely giving the slip to old Mr. Glum, whose disappointed ducks returning in great commotion one morning from its dry and dusty bed, gave notice that the stream had run away. oed, gave notice that the stream had run away. Glum might have set it right with a very little trouble; but he would n't—not he. "The law should straiten that ereek, and restore his poultry to their former privileges. Smith should not ride rough-shod over him!" That was what Glum said. Smith said it was his creek; it came from a spring on his land. He discovered it. His cattle were accusatored to district in it. His cattle were accustomed to drink of and had a right to drink it dry; which feat and had a right to drink it dry; which teached deed they had frequently performed. He had a right to dam it or fill it up; but he had done neither. He had only changed its course a little for his own convenience. What became of it after that he did not care. If Glum wanted the creek he might come and fetch it. There it

that time a new way of settling disputes in Midgeville, and caused full as much astonish-Midgeville, and caused full as much astonishment as a duel would now in any well-ordered community. There was no lawyer there then. Smith imported one forthwith. He was a far-sighted man. He sent for Jack Hilton, who had was destined by the state of th

set him up with this mit for his expinal. He leaves to more of the sum of the word of the sum of the word of the w

his face is like a tutther-croud, and the lectrici-would suppose oppositely charged with electrici-ty, so vivid and dazzling are their flashes. Nor ty, so vivid and dazzling are their flashes. Nor "But," said Cecilia, "be certainly has not

eilia Smith, and Jacobina Smith, and Glorianna Smith, and Sarah Poundit, the clergyman's chaughter, and last, not least, Elsie Glom. Elsie Glom was a fairy. She was not beautiful; she was Beauty. She was the very impersoration of loveliness, both in mind and body. Mirthful, modest and timid, her exuberant spirits seemed continually about to overflow, and yet as continually to be held in check. What there was in poor Elsie's lot to make her merry, it would be difficult to say. She was the only child of parents whose dispositions were entirely uncongenial to her own, and whose affection, earnest though it was, was not altogether a substitute perhaps to have been considered thurch with me last didn't he walk home from church with me last christmas! Not attentive, indeed! He has been devoted in his attentions!"

The young ladies were joined at this interesting part of their conversation by their father, a gentleman well qualified, in his own opinion, to give advice in all emergencies. He prided himself on possessing a large share of common sense, which he considered the grand fountain and well-spring of human wisdom. There could be no question about the quality of Mr. Smith's sense; it was decidedly common; nothing could be more so. Yet his countenance ought not perhaps to have been considered entirely uningenial to her own, and wrose success, established though it was, was not altogether a substitute for that appreciation and sympathy for which the young and intellectual learn. Among her few associates, her charms were the object rather of envy than admiration; so that beside her pa-rents, she could scarcely lay claim to a single friend on earth. But Heaven had blessed Elsie with a serene and cloudless breast, and all the outward world partook of the sun-light that ema-

But I am not going to tell you any thing about the party, or how Jack, with studied equality, divided his attentions among the belles. Doubtless the usual amount of fun and frolic incident to such occasions was enjoyed; and if all the parties concerned were not exceedingly happy, they at least fancied that they were, which seems to amount to about the same thing. If, so the breaking up of the party, Glorianna was for her disappointment was a first a source of surprise and motification, she soon contrived to find satisfactory excuses for her lover's tardiness.

would suppose spray their flashes. Nor its the detonation wanting. His is a stentorian voice when exerted, and seems to come from the innermost recesses of his chest.

There were ladies in Midgeville. Ah! if there had not been, Jack Hilton would never have buried his talents there. There were Cecina Smith, and Jacobina Smith, and Glorianna Smith, and Jacobina Smith, and Glorianna Smith, and Sarah Poundit, the clergyman's Christmas! Not attentive, indeed! He has been desated in his attentions!"

perhaps to have been considered entirely unin-tellectual. It is true his forehead was low and narrow, but then he had a large and flabby chin. This latter organ was seldom at rest, for its proprietor was an exceedingly garrulous pers and even in the intervals of his remarks, i dulous propensities still gave it a jelly-like motion, not entirely unedifying to the beholder. Mr. Smith listened with great gravity to the re-cital of his daughter's wrongs, and consoled at Yet it was a material source of disquiet to El- the close of her narration with the assurance Yet it was a material source of disquiet to Eisie that Jack Hilton was affianced to Glorianna that the matter should be immediately investigated. He himself would call upon Mr. Hilton, and have a plain common-sense talk with him, which would settle the matter effectually. There was no need, he said, to be disquieted. On the ensuing day, while Counsellor Hilton was scatted in his office he received a visit from his friend and client. It was so much a matter for Jack to help plan it out, and Jack had entered into it with a zeal rather surpassing their expectations. He had even proposed to go himself and invite the other young ladies, Elsie included. Miss Glorianna gracionals are represented by one whom she had deemed so worthy, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, all the other not infraction and described, too, in the very hour of adversity, all the other not infraction and described and descri into it with a scal rather supposant purposant purposant

ly, and their misery was aggravated by the unconcealed exultation of their rivals. Mr. Smith to penly boasted that he had at length got his heel upon the neck of his ancient foe; and as to Miss Glorianna, 'the hope and pride of the victorious family, there was no end to the airs and conceit by which she has contrived to impress poor Elsie with a sense of her vast importance. It is to be remarked, that notwithstanding the antagonistic attitude so long occupied by the heads of these two families, there never had been any interruption in the social intercourse existing between the younger branches. This had been owing less perhaps to any excess of amiability on the part of the Misses Smith than to a mutual conviction, that in so limited a circle of society each was in some measure necessary to the happiness of the rest. Elsie being a merry-hearted and intelligent girl, constituted no small portion of the common property, and was always a welcome twistior at the Smiths'; excepting only when there were beaus to be captivated. Of late Miss Glorianna had sought her company even more than usual, and by counties hints and inucdoes, succeeded in making tho other comprehend the fact of her approaching nuptials.

There had been but little wanting to make

spanions: to wif, thu Mr. Hilmo was no wrapped to the back design to up in his business as to be unable to devote the spanions as to the unable to devote the spanions as to the unable to devote the spanions are to the understanding desire to basic that the latter had manifeled to the spanions are to the understanding desire to basic the had and as if all understanding desire to basic the had had as if all understanding desire to basic the had had as if all understanding desire to basic the had had as if all understanding desire to basic the had had as in the had been contained to the

"The costs t" said Glum.
"Your hetel!" said Hilton. "The hill !"

does, succeeded in making tho other comprehend the fact of her approaching nuptials.

There had been but little wanting to make Elsie's cup of sorrow overflow; and when she found that her companion's remarks could admit of no misconstruction, and that she really claimed to be the affinanced bride of Hilton, a pang of untold intensity wrung her gentle heart. That Elsie had had reasons for entertaining very different expectations was most certain, although nothing like an avowed attachment had ever existed between herself and him to whom she was conscious of having yielded up the priceless treasure of her affections. That she should be descrted by one whom she had deemed so worthy, and deserted, too, in the very hour of adversity, alysis proved to possess the hue and smell and

reply.

"Where are you staying !" was the answer.

"Where are you staying !" was the answer. indifferent, in all phrases and varieties. A plas-tered stone curb bounds the road for 50 or 60 miles. Numerous plastered stone bridges, some less the usual amount of fon and frolic incident and the cases of the case of

as its names signifies, has a cathedral in bad order, and was once commanded by a fort, now dilapidated.

Beyond the pass of Cerro Gordo, the road for many miles speaks volumes of Santa Anna's flight. Heavy baggage wagons, harnesses, clothing, provisions, camp equipage, and dead horses and mules, are strewed along for some distance. As these become more rare, the wondrous tale is taken up by a Mexican soldier's cap, or coat, or sandal, a whip, and occasionally a dead Mexican, who was wounded in the conflict, and fled, and became exhausted and died.

The more important and to be lie is, that the generation which adout a be it is, that the generation which adout a scomplishment. Posterity will never an inprovident ancestry for having bequest with a provident ancestry for having bequest will find public objects and improvements and the debt of its remote predecessor."

Upon-the subject of public education, the

Jalapa, a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, is built on a hill at the height of about 12,000 feet above the sea. The streets are irregularly laid out, very steep in places, well paved, and have handsome sidewalks. The houses are fine, and many of them extremely elegant, of one and two stories, with tiled roofs. The city contains five or six cathedrals, a national college and other public buildings. There is probably no place in or six cathedrals, a national college and other public buildings. There is probably no place in the world more agreeable as a residence, all things considered, than this. Its great elevation gives it an atmosphere perfectly pure, bracing and healthy. The soil produces bananas, apples, peaches, oranges, pincapples, grain, and a various of others, embrasing nearly all the variety of others, embracing nearly all the who stand up like some tail trees, outs and vegetables of the North and Southing the rest; but whether he has e fruits and vegetables of the North and South.

The location is amidst seenery of the most sublime and beautiful character. The inhabitants
possess more wealth and refinement than I have
observed in all the other towns I have visted in
Mexico. Intelligence beams on every countenance, and the complexion of nearly all has that
clear, bright and rosy appearance, peculiar only
all selections and the complexion of the case, that the brightest and to the residents of healthy regions. Besides, Ja-lapa is celebrated for the beauty of its Senoritus, and they do possess a beauty and grace which would revolutionize New York or Philadelphis. Each house has its neat and spacious garden, abouncing in beautiful flowers and roses, in endless variety and great profusion.

The accustom the beauty which wells a beauty and great profusion.

The accustom the beauty which wells are the property which weeks the even entering. ess variety and great profusion.

The scenery which meets the eye on entering

The scenery which meets the eye on entering the city, is magnificent. A chain of mighty mountains stretches afar off in the distance, many of them capped with eternal snow, and all rising high above the clouds. The most prominent among them is Oriziba, its white crest gleaming beneath the sun's rays, which also gleaming beneath the sun's rays, which also grant the clouds floating beneath as its sample of the communicated to one portion of zens, and not to another, a gross injuries of the communicated to one portion of zens, and not to another, a gross injuries of the communicated to one portion of zens, and not to another, a gross injuries of the communicated to one portion of zens, and not to another, a gross injuries of the communicated to one portion of zens, and not to another, a gross injuries of the communicated to one portion of zens, and not to another, a gross injuries of the communicated to one portion of zens, and not to another, a gross injuries of the communicated to one portion of zens, and the communicated to one zens, and the communicated to o ransform the clouds floating beneath as into vast masses of snow, filled up in fantastic and grotesque shapes, and producing altogether a picture too grand for the mocking of peu or pensor in the carvas; for the citizen the control of the mocking of peu or pensor is all during the carvas; for the citizen the control of the carvas; for the citizen the control of the carvas in the control of the carvas in t

furrous are straight as an arrow, and exhibit a parties would be glad to see thoroughly skill in ploughing quite creditable to the most nated. To prevent the spreading of s

streets are irregular, and paved over the whole surface, from one side to the other. The population is about 3000, many of whom have removed. They have the credit of being addicted to robbery and murder. The houses are generally one story, of plastered stone, with tilled roofs. None of them are handsome. The place contains two cathedrals. There is nothing of any interest to be found in the town. The celebrated castle of Perote stands about 1 mile from [Ramphler.] brated castle of Perote stands about 1 mile from [Rambler. it, on the same plain. It is a regularly constructed fort, rather than a castle, and is said to be equal in size and style, to any of our own fortifications. It is built entirely of stone, has 96 and intelligent, called in a celebrated physical constitution of the bead something for a rush of blood to the bead. embrasures, although only about 50 guns were found in it. In the centre is a large and handsome edifice of two stories, built in the form of a hollow square, with galleries and corridors a court about 200 feet square. It a hollow square, with galleries and corridors opening upon a court about 200 feet square. It contains numerous offices, a small chapel, barracks for the troops, and stables for about "200 horses. The principal rooms are tastefully ornamented with various devices in plaster, and handsomely painted. The door of one room, that probably of the military secretary, has a painting of a table, with ink-stand, pens, &c., and a pile of books, over which reclines a figure of a female with a finger upon her lips.

The guns are very old, and of but little value. Each one has its name cast upon it in relief, as, The Church, The Young Lady, Revenge, Opportunity, Thunder, Liberty, &c. There is an INCONSCIONABLE MANNEY An illief

portunity, Thunder, Liberty, &c. There is an 18 inch brass mortar bearing the Spanish coat of arms, and the date 1734. Everything is in good order, and kept with great neatness. The of arms, and the date 1734. Everything is in good order, and kept with great neatness. The whole is aurrounded by a breastwork, with a stone wall on the inside about two feet thick. The entire running length of this is upwards of a mile. It is lined with a heavy paling of wood, the collection of the minister of the was asked how many commandments the was asked how the was asked how many commandments the was asked how many commandments the was asked how the w

rs. It seems incredible that the Mexicans from the could have abandoned so ingloriously one of "Well." the strongest fortifications in the country. The the supposition that fighting was at an end. The latest accounts from Puebla state that no resist-fered him twenty, a ance will be offered there,-that no fortificati are being erected,—and that the entire garrison is only 2000 cavalry. We again hear rumors of "commissioners," "negotiation," and "peace;" but on what foundation they are built, it is not but on what foundation they are built, it is not easy to say. The question now in every mouth is, "Where is Santa Anna!" and echo answers, "Where!" There is a woman in this place who says solemnly that she gave him a cup of coffee one morning, while on his tour from Cerro Gordo, and there the evidence stops. There are several flying stories about him, but nothing authentic.

The stage coaches are now running regularly ever saw." between Puebla and Jalapa. They were built in Troy, N. Y., have 6 or 8 fast horses each, Candid Advice. A Middlesex May and appear to be well conducted.

Upon the subject of public education the Jalapa, a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, is or condenses into a brief space much "The highest public interest of a

Las Vigas, a village of about 2000 inhabi-lants, is the most elevated settlement in this re-zion. We passed one night there, and nearly perished with the cold, although extra blankets was evidently for this reason that Co so, without being swayed by the kn

tants, is the most elevated settlement in this region. We passed one night there, and nearly perished with the cold, although extra blankets were brought into requisition, and huge fires were kept burning before the tents during the night. The village has three cathedrals, one yet unfinished, the plan of which is beautiful, and would do credit to an American city.

The Ranchos on the road are some of cane, and some of log houses. Those of cane are very neat, and when new, are quite beautiful. Shingles are also used in the timbered region, about two feet in length, fastened to the roof with large wooden pins, projecting an inch or two above the surface. I mention shingles, as they are altogether unknown in the region North and North East of Tampico.

It is said that Santa Anna is the owner of a large proportion of the land from Jalapa to Vera Crtz, but such land is like Harlem lots in formethe of the when the owner. From Jalapa to Perote, however, there are several tracts of land of great fertility. Descending from La Vigas, large plains, finely cultivated, and planted with wheat, bailey, corn, and oats, stretched out in all directions. The The tie, which the good and a disease, upon the first appearance of Perote is situated on a large prairie, of 400 or miliar symptoms, is the duty, as well 500 acres, near the "Colre de Perote," a mountain about 13,000 feet above the sea. The

REPUBLICAN PRIDE. It is a singular fact

WHAT SHALL I TAKE? A lady of ou

As the collier was going down the avenue le from the minister's house, he met a fellow u

"O, you needna gang up there wi' ten, fot l

"Good evening, Miss Brown; very pleasant

"Very."
"Looks very much like a storm."
"Very."

'Are you well, this evening?" "Your father's sick."

"Your mother looks smart." "Very."
"Pon my honor," muttered Pluggins to him
as he left the above lady, "she's the veries! N

and appear to be well conducted.

The Rev. John McCarty, from N. Y. State, a clergyman of the Ptot. Epis. Church, recently appointed chaplain in the army, read Divine service and preached a sermon in the Fort yesterday morning. This is the first time that

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AGRICULTUR CULTIVATORS INSTEAD OF P at States of the Union, and their u s, is quite beneficial. The broad

soil in some degree as the plough de ace lighter than a common tooth l and as they never penetrate deep b , they operate finely on sward fur to be torn up till they have had I at the cultivator is not to supersed of the common plough. In old gre ry, the plough is a far hetter impl than the cultivator, for it goes of es the weeds five times as well. to stir the earth to the depth of a rows of corn and potatoes, in th Their growth. And at the last stirr

ds are mostly subdued, and the pla

soil with their roots, the cultivator

nent, and should take the place TIR THE GROUND. It is a at se that stirring the earth around p it more dry in a dry time. Eart ed imbibes more readily moisture from the subsoil than earth tha rest. Other substances are diff Hay dries the faster for stirring as well as all combastible subs ithany philosophical reasons exp ate it as a positive fact founded o and if any one doubts he can qu imself by making trial on a sma

arface is dry, will expose the ma hot sun and leave the plants to w pir usual means to draw moisture So also we are met with the so we recommend ploughing, in or as of trees, cutting them off and r lut just cast your eyes upon fields t arly tilled through the summer, orn and the trees growing there,

ut we are farther told that passing

rator along between rows of co

ected to this rough usage; and you the difference; the stirred earth while the unstirred will be dry. And this is by no means the only weeds spring up in all cases where m applied, and weeds are continually su ing to the winds large quantitie

would otherwise be left to be tak cut them up and let your corn ha can spare. He who neglects till plea that he shall injure the root ely ignorant or extremely lazy-h

CORRESPONDE

CAN VOIL ENRICH SOIL BY BU MR. EDITOR,-I have noticed in

cops for the purpose of enriching thich they grow, but have never reasons, the first of which is:—T see which produced the first crop cutained in the soil, the turning to the earth what it had previo od consequently the labor is we it does not advantage the land toys one season's productivenes
24. If the qualities which rende ground, then the gasses alone a and, and consequently the burying the loss of it, and the labor u ure the crop, however sterile 3d. If the crop depend on the sil and gasses, combined, then, that as the first crop contains all a to be hoped for the second

These thoughts have been soind, and I have penned them ey are wrong, you may enlig bject, and not only me but a the public, who, in adopting presented in its support.

A YOUNG desirous of knowing the rea Barre, May 25th, 1847.

We suspect our young o long been a reader of the l could not say he had never seen

We assume it as a fact that I fiched by the decay of the veget from it, because we see it with o various instances. We find that recraited by suffering it to run to and timber, even though we take the leaves and the fallen limbs. we can cut off twenty cords of we the brush, and obtain one or tw grain without applying any man ned from the ashe

We find also that by ploughin grass, we earich the land and of vest than we do when no grass i we can sow buckwheat in May, then have a second crop for gracarried to the barn; and this c savier in consequence of burying

As to the "why and wherefor erty to assign such reasons as may not deny the facts. If ver ned by soil alone, and if the means by which plants obtain t